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Unsung heroes of the colony were the women, who then outnumbered the men. "It is the women who are the most heroic part of any new colony. . . . Their anxieties, their dangers are greater, the risks they run are heavier. . . . The women died faster than the men; they suffered more. . . . They bore children to the colony. Let us bear in our hearts veneration for the women of any Christian folk going out in the wilderness to plant a new community." This tribute to the Mormon pioneer women came four decades later in the Tabernacle on Temple Square from Harvard's noted president, Charles William Elliot.

Pioneer settlement in the valley enjoyed a substantial boon from the overland movement to California. Especially, the rush of thousands of gold-seekers through Salt Lake Valley brought a windfall to the pioneers.

By the time the gold strike on the Sacramento River in California brought the first rush of "49ers" through Utah, the Mormon pioneers faced critical shortages. Well supplied with food-stuffs, the pioneers were extremely impoverished in household goods, cooking stoves, pots and pans. Clothing was wearing threadbare. There was a serious scarcity of iron for tools and machinery for agriculture and small industry. The blacksmiths lacked forges and metal.

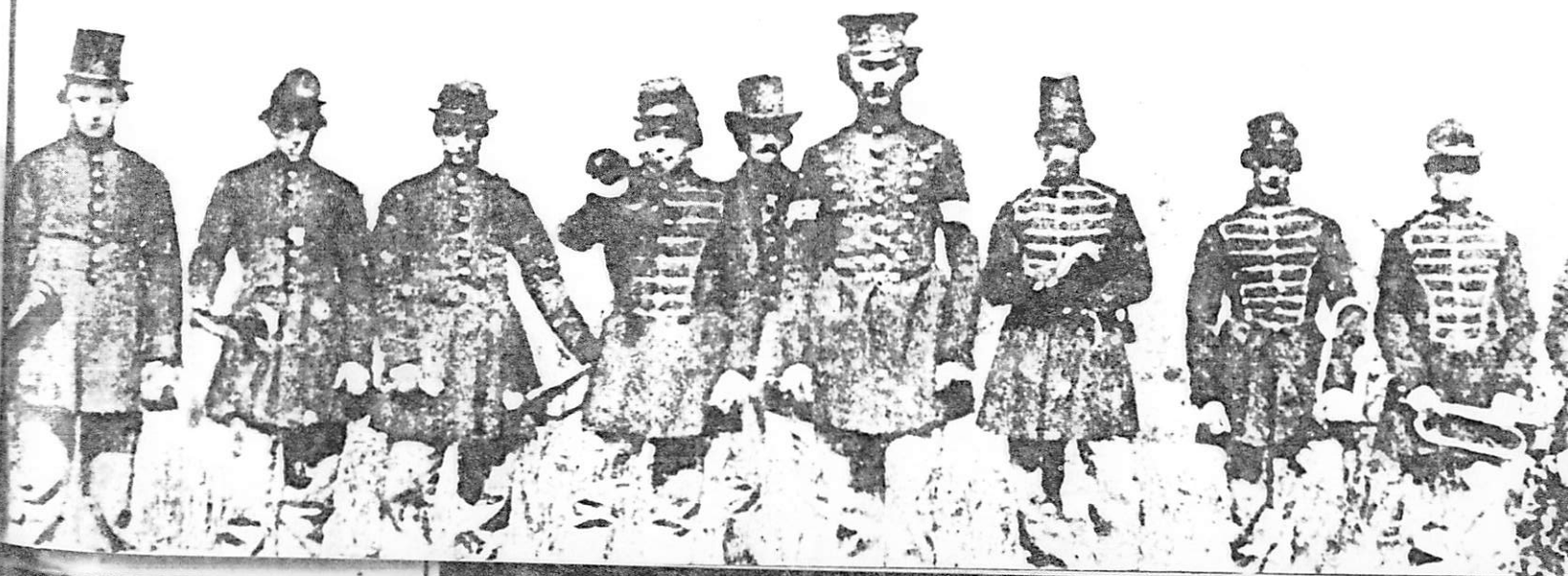
The overlanders, 15,000 of them through Salt Lake Valley in 1849, had these in abundant supply. By the time they reached the Salt Lake

the pioneer community. The gold-seekers were eager to trade animals and sell their household goods, books, clothing, fine linens and silks. Survival was the goal, not luxury. They needed grain ground into flour and meal. Broken wagons and harnesses needed repairing. Mormon ferries on major streams earned money ferrying west-bound wagons.

1850 brought twice as many gold-seekers through Utah, and the experience was repeated, further benefiting Utah's settlers. About 1,000 wintered in the valley that year, earning lodgings and food by farm and community work. The gold fever lessened the third year, and only 5,000 crossed through the valley in 1851.

Five years after arrival of the first pioneer company, Mormon colonies in and near the Salt Lake Valley were well established, with the basic elements of civilization and the ability to supply food and family needs. But the isolation they sought from the outside world was ended. Their

Bugle Corps of Johnston's Army photographed at Camp Floyd



darkest hour of tragedy.

The tragic event is known historically as the Mountain Meadows Massacre. When smoking guns of Indians and whites ceased firing that September, 1857, upwards of 120 Arkansas and Missouri emigrants, including women and older children, lay dead in the meadows of southwestern Utah—treacherously slain.

A series of unfortunate circumstances had serious bearing on the tragedy. The Utah pioneers had learned, while celebrating the tenth anniversary of their arrival in the valley, that a federal army was approaching to unseat Governor Young and control the people who allegedly were defying the U. S. government. False accusations had resulted in what became widely known as "Buchanan's Blunder," in sending troops to put down an insurrection that did not exist.

Governor Young had not been previously notified of his ouster, nor was he aware until that July 24, that an army was on its way to Utah. Such secrecy naturally alarmed the Mormons

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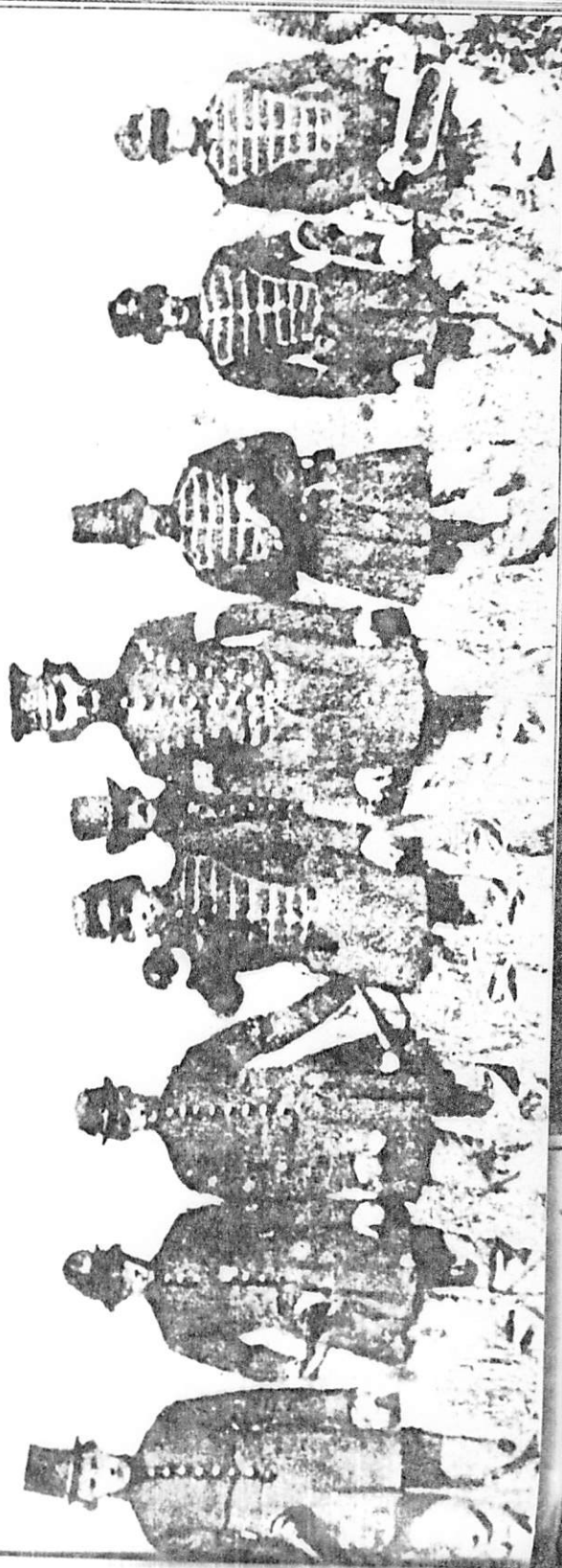
Bugle Corps of Johnston's Army photographed at Camp Floyd

DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

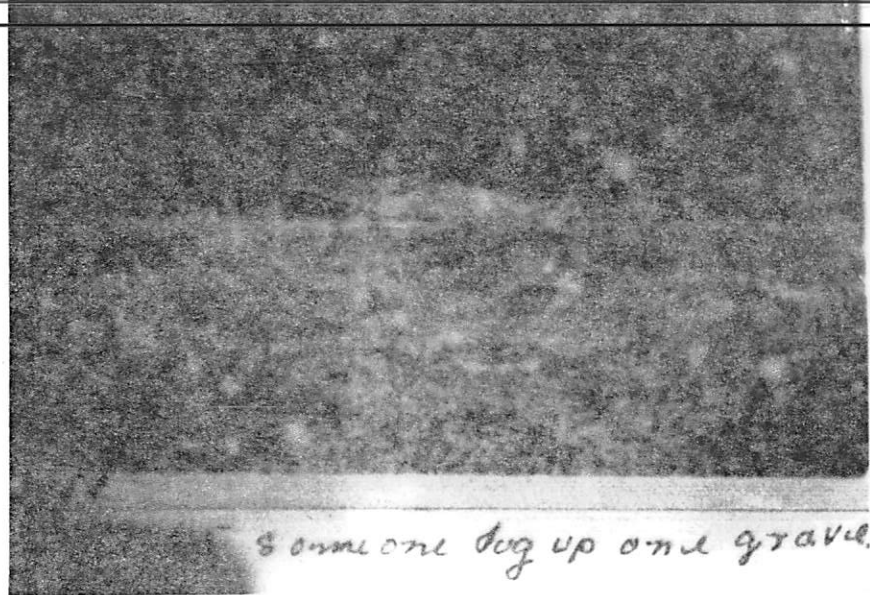
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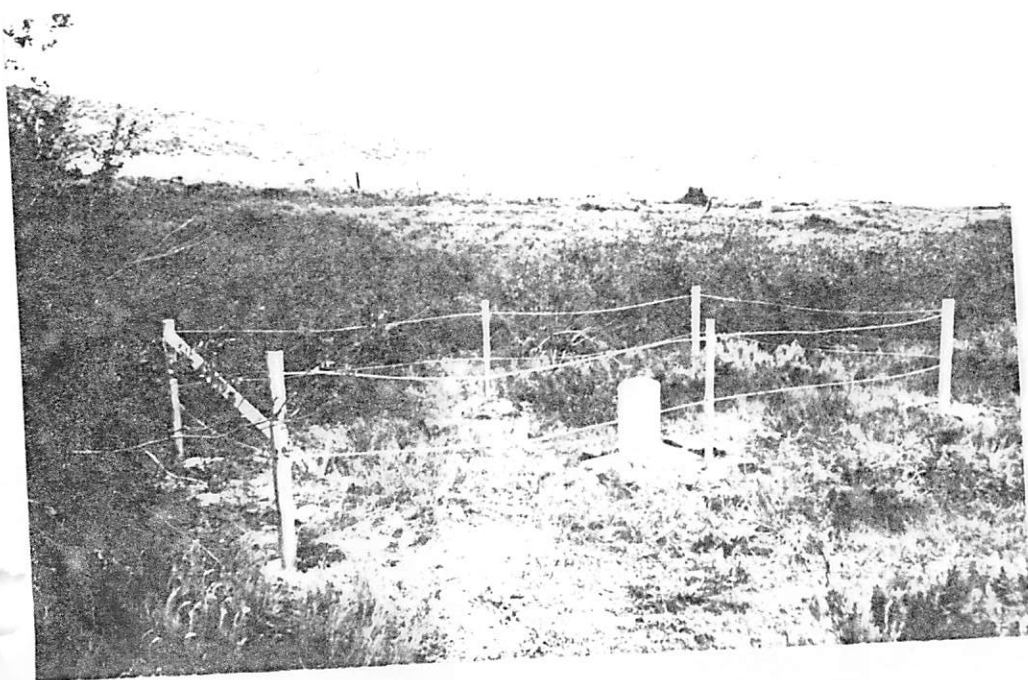


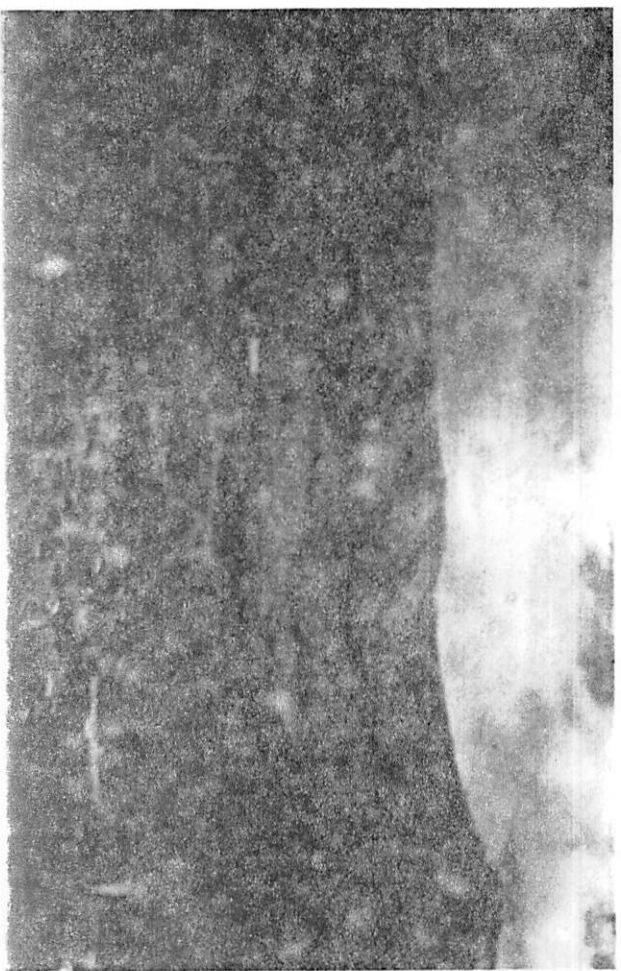
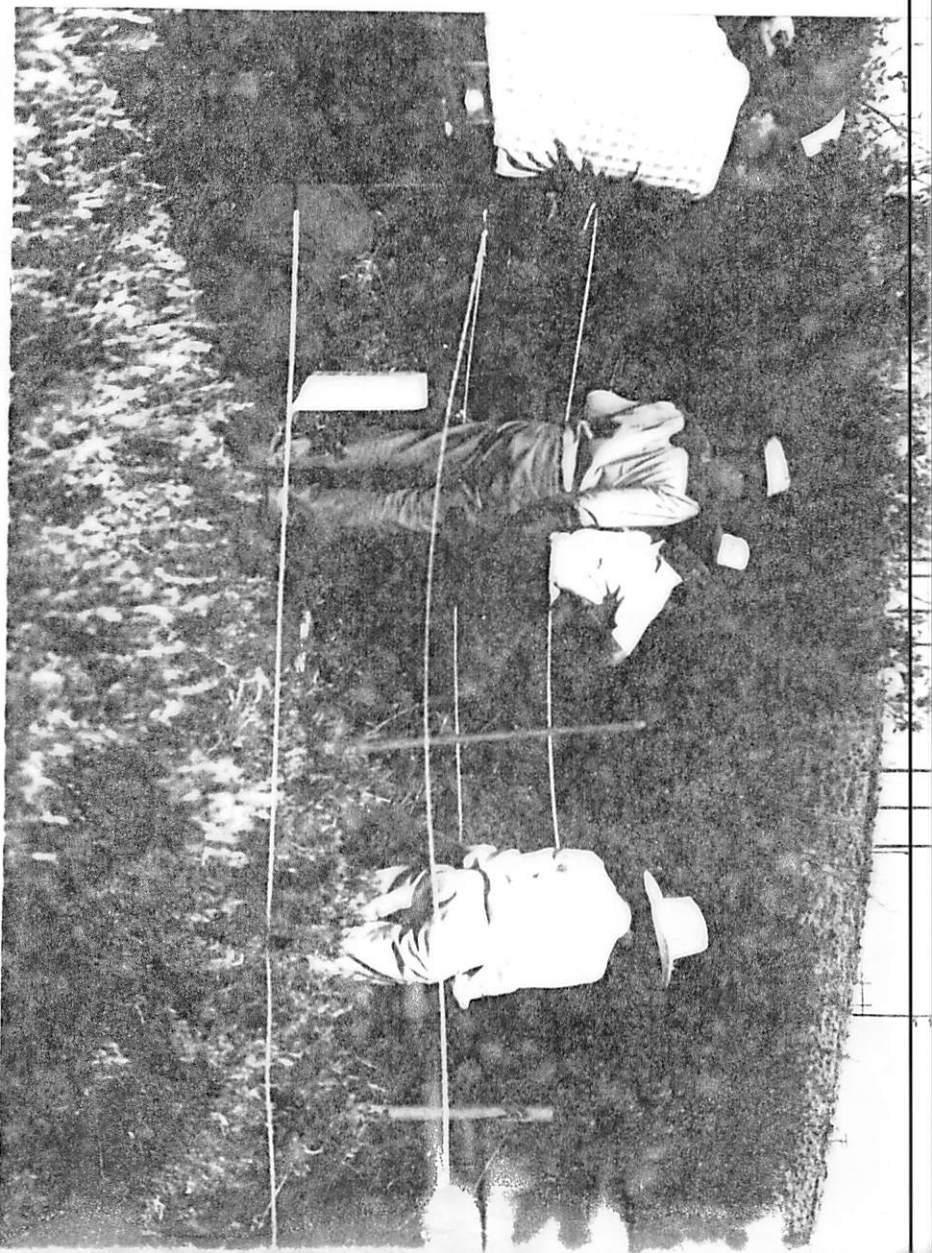
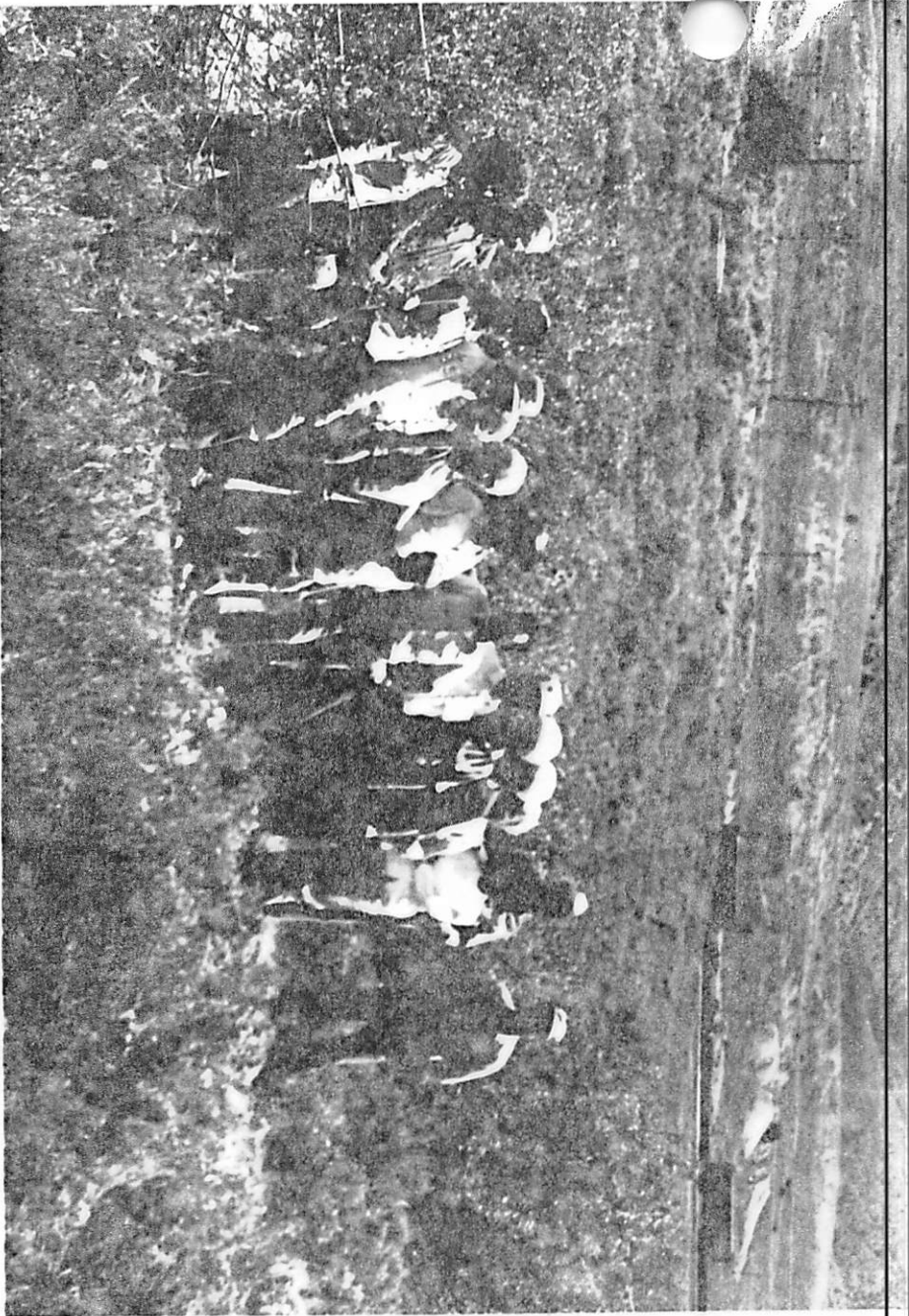


Someone dug up one grave.

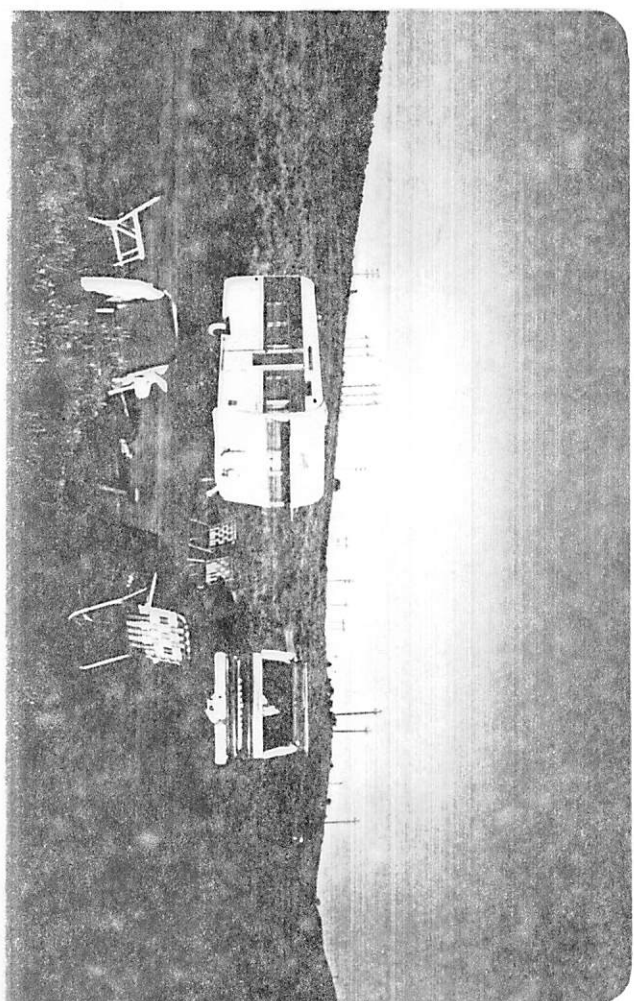
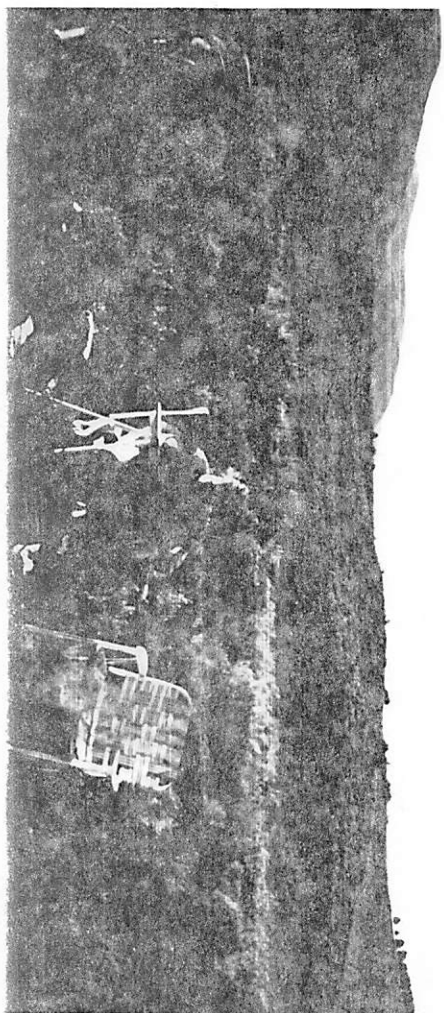
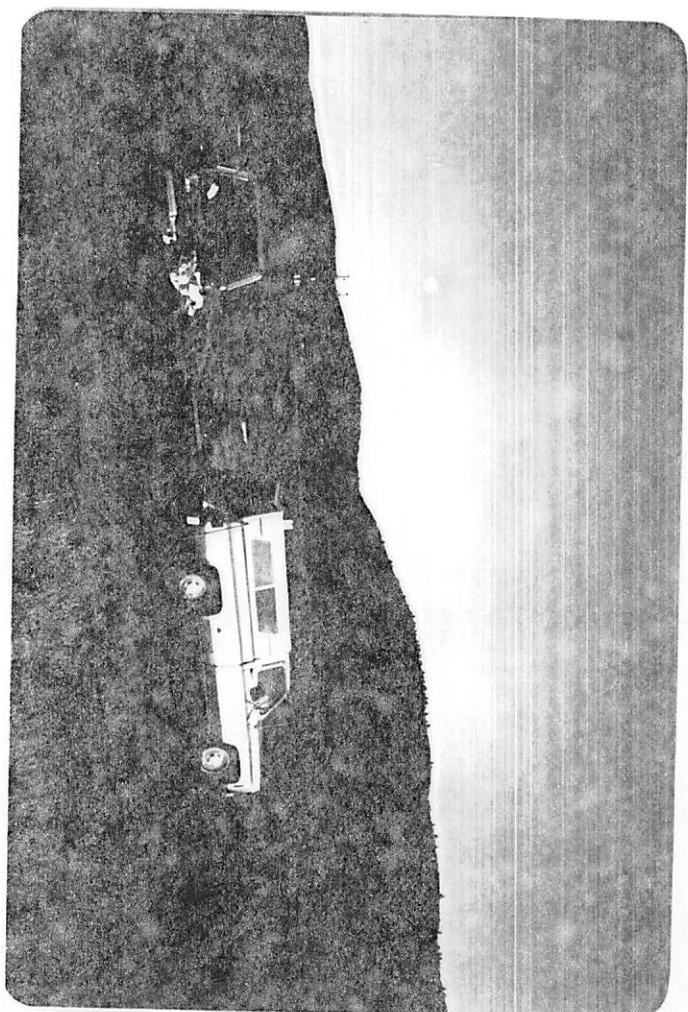
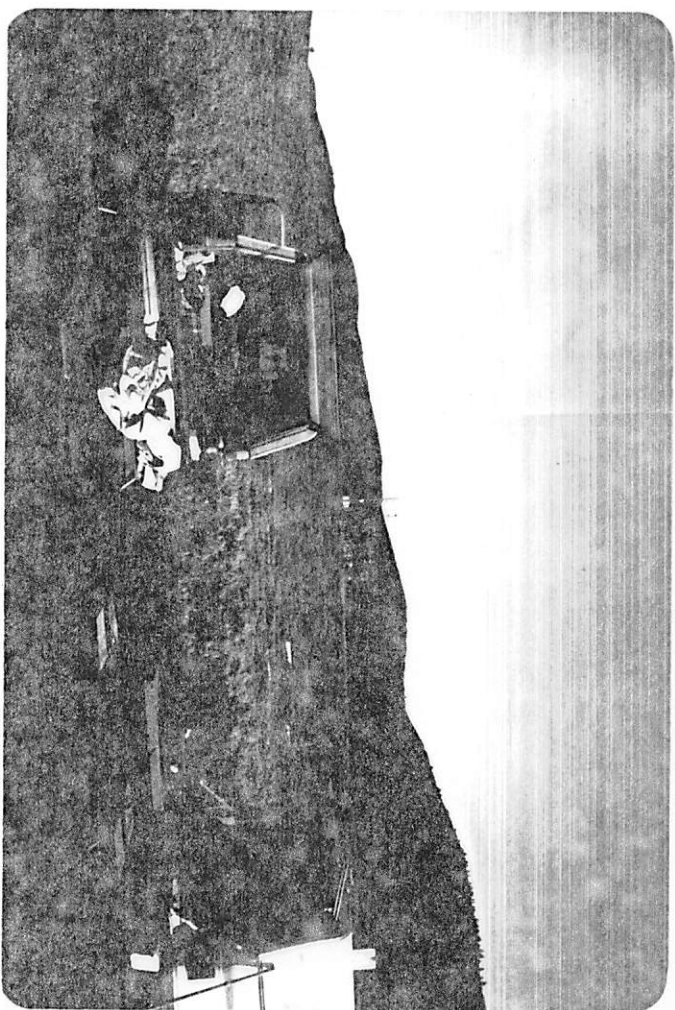


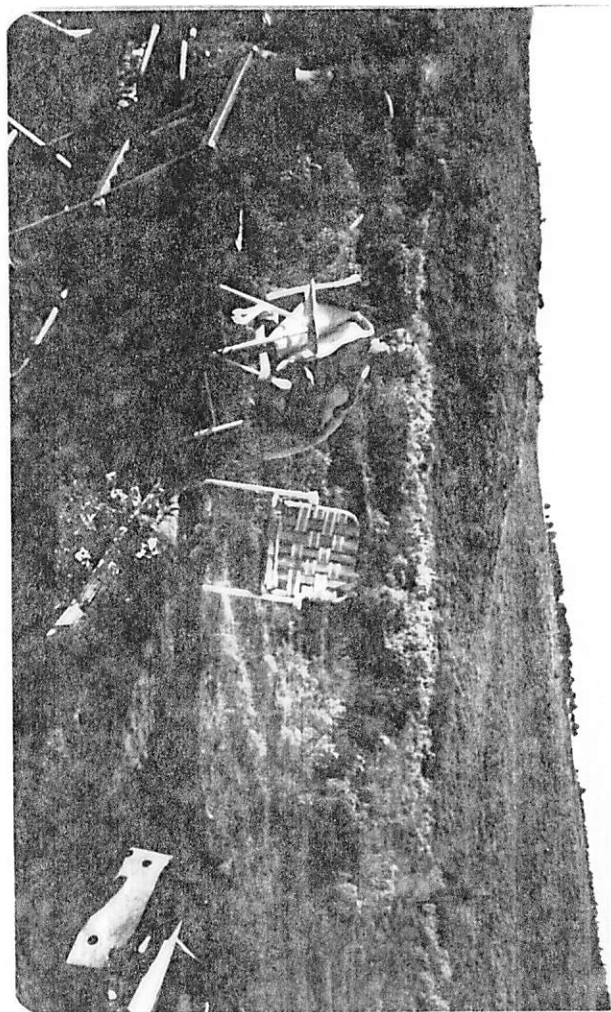
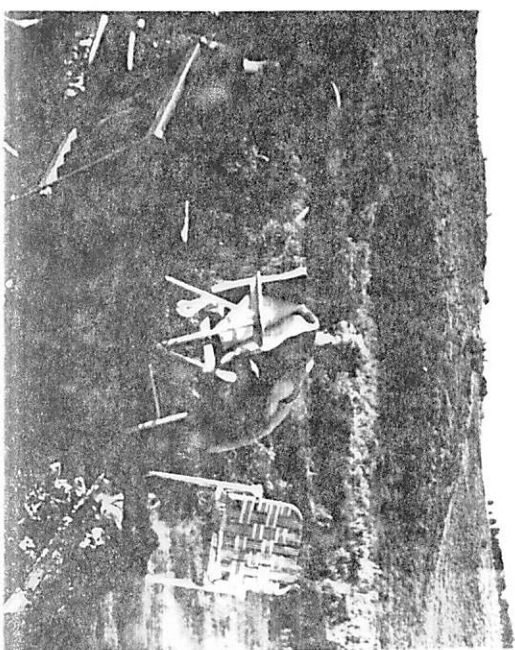
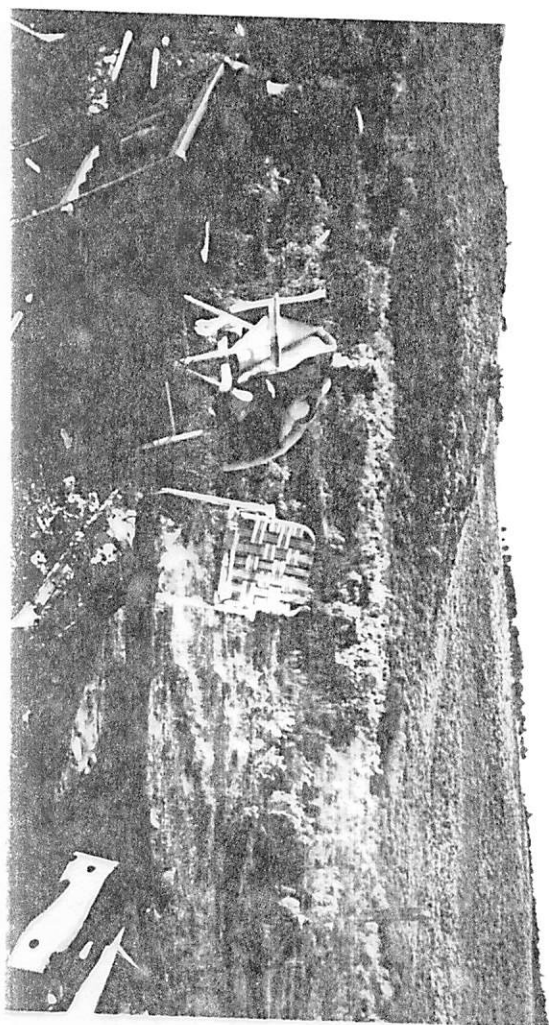
1890 to 1898 - Found near Graves



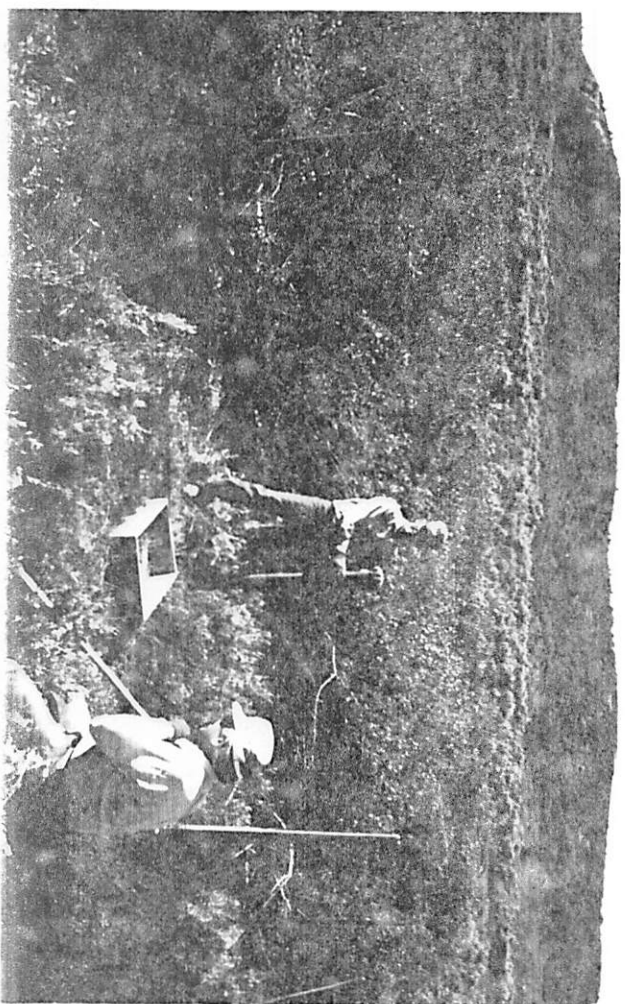
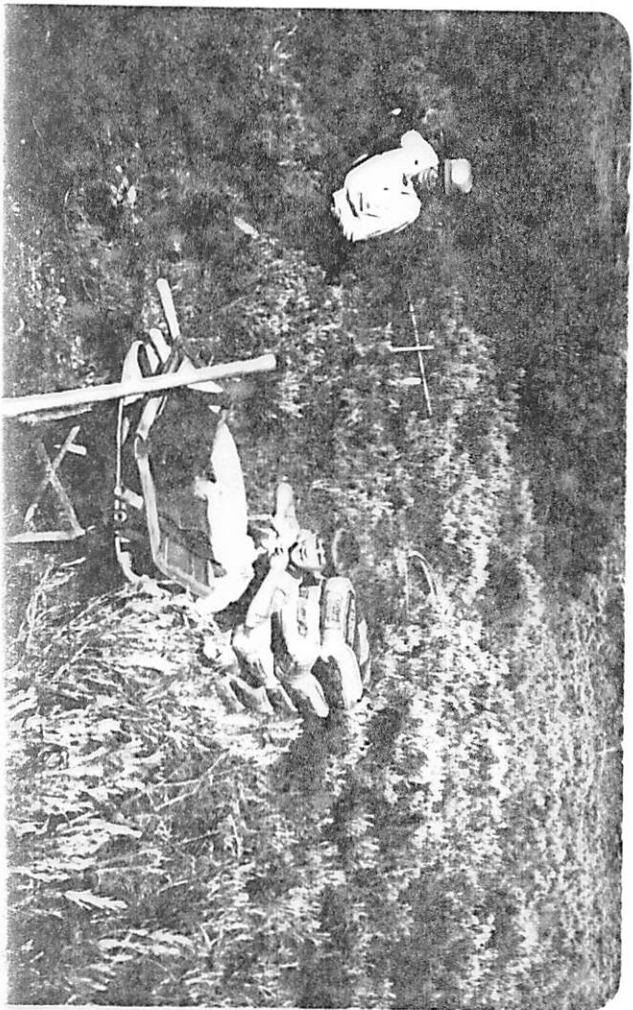
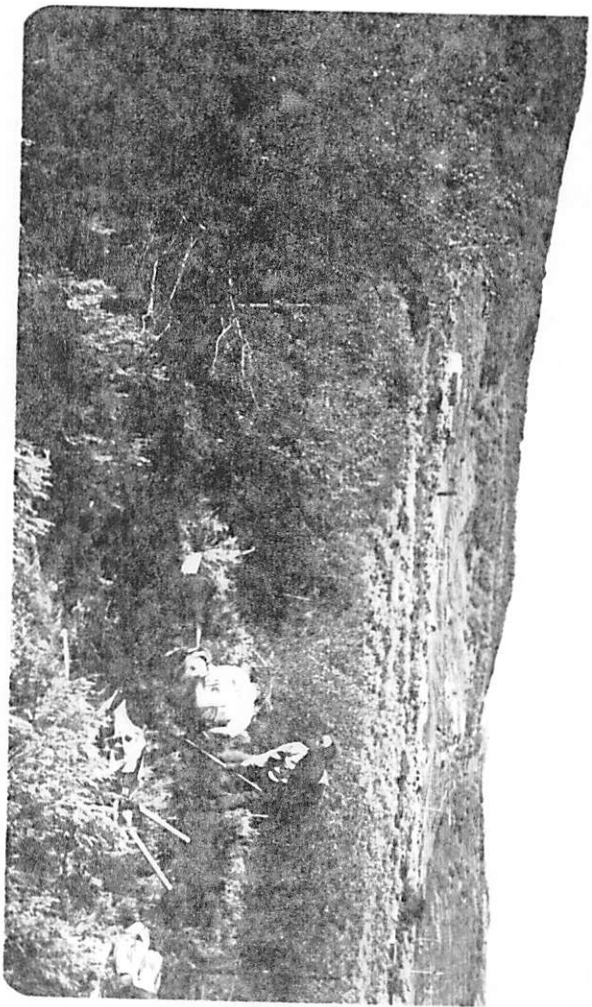
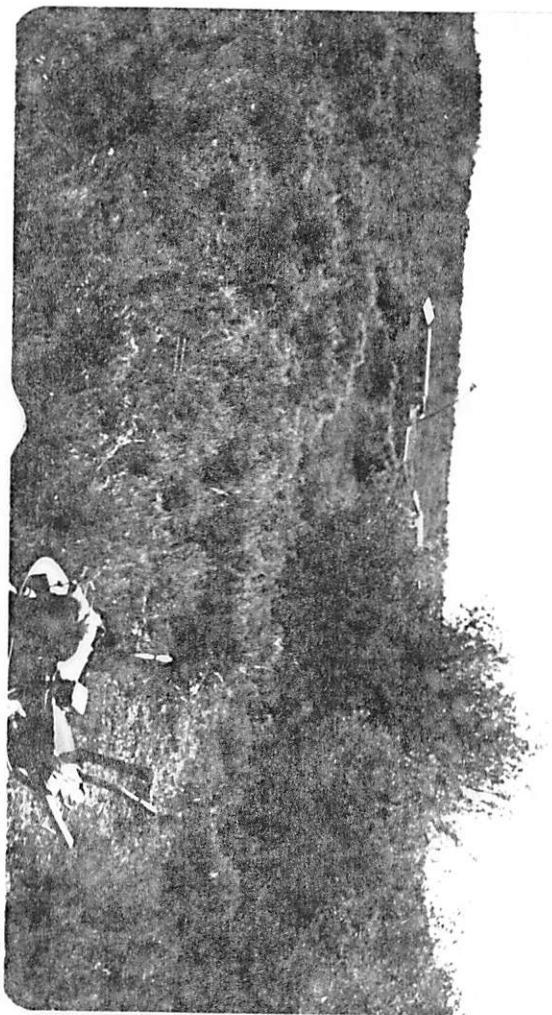


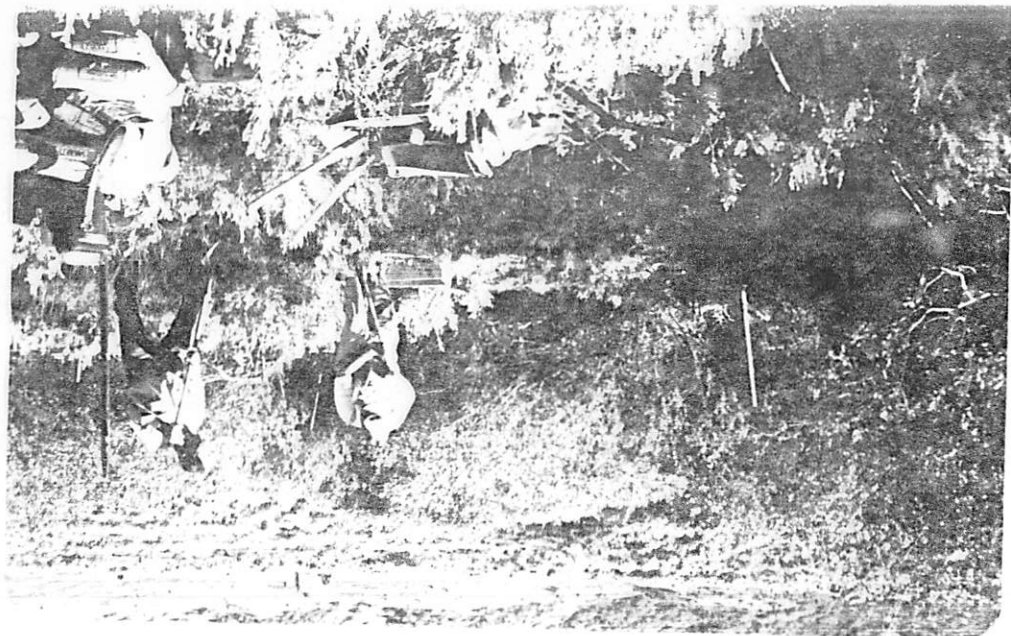




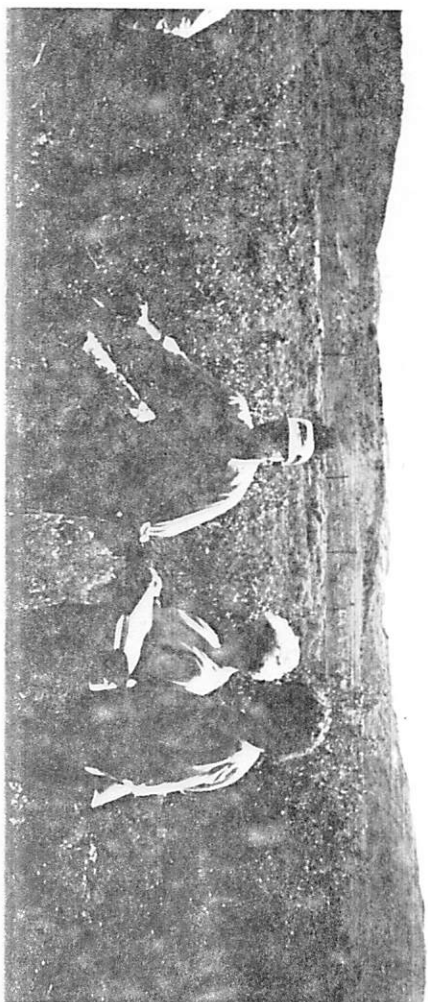
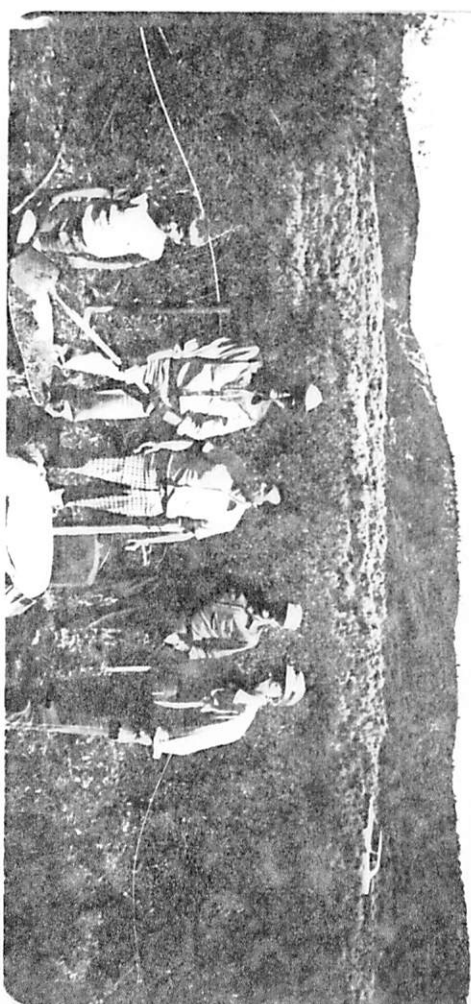


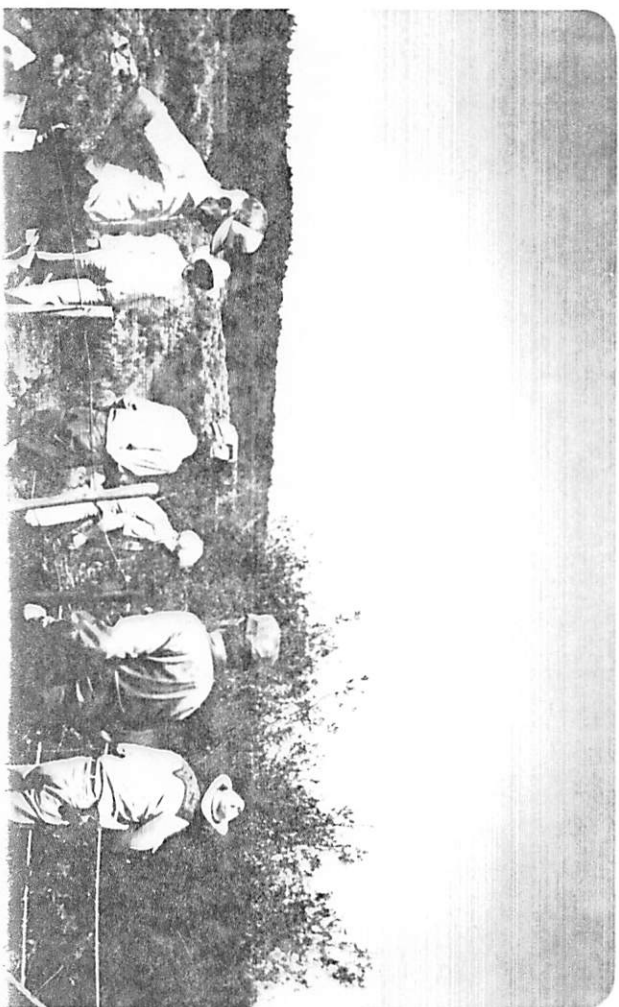
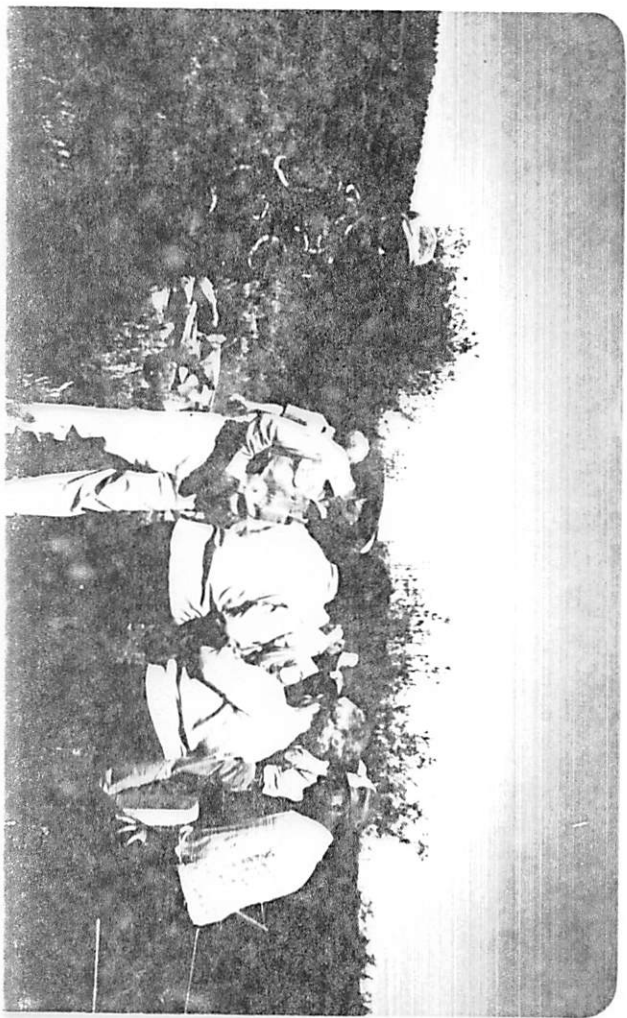
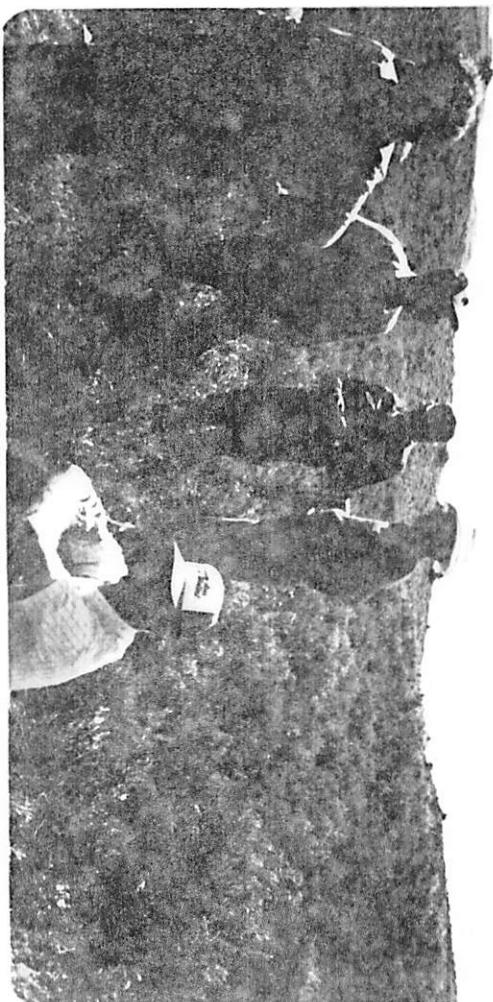
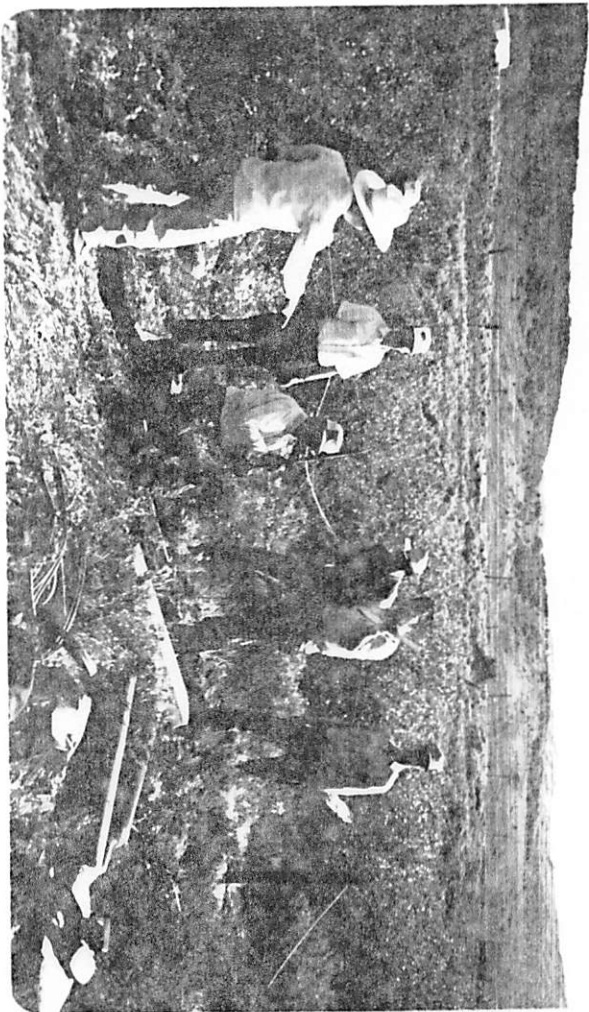




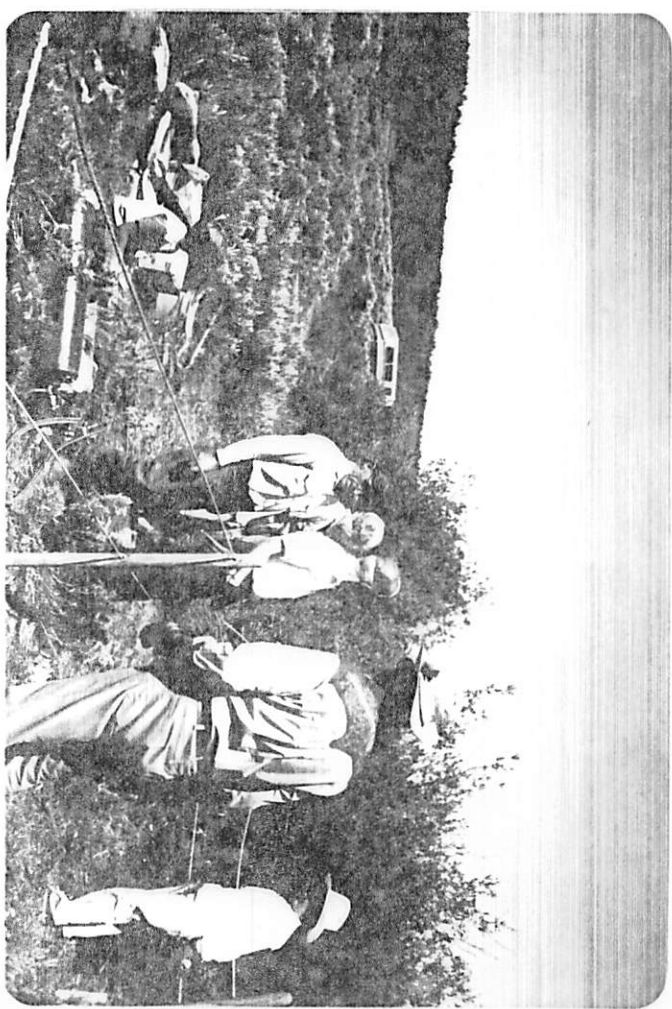
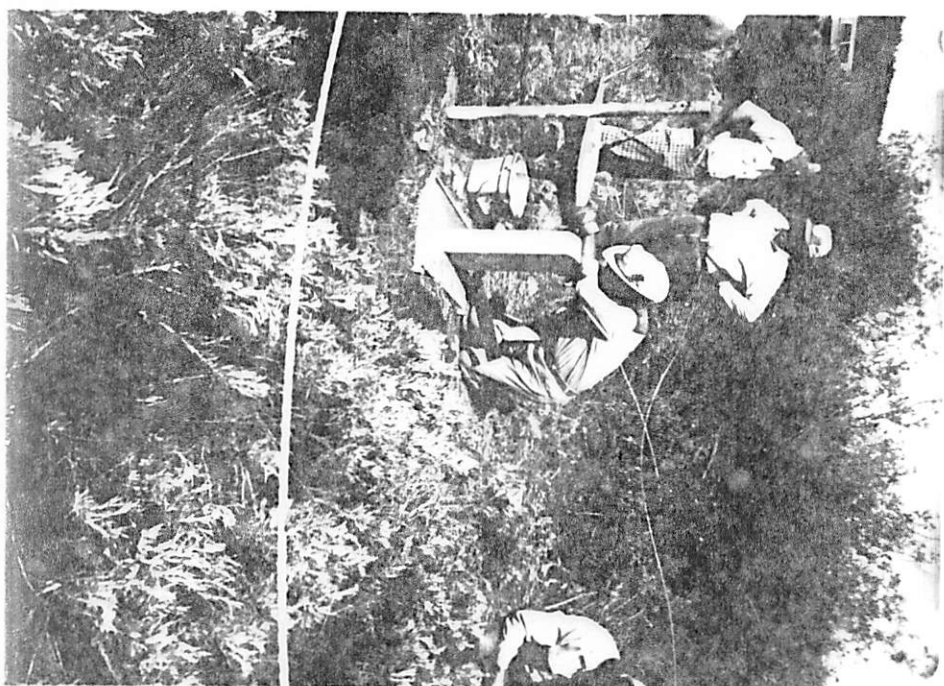
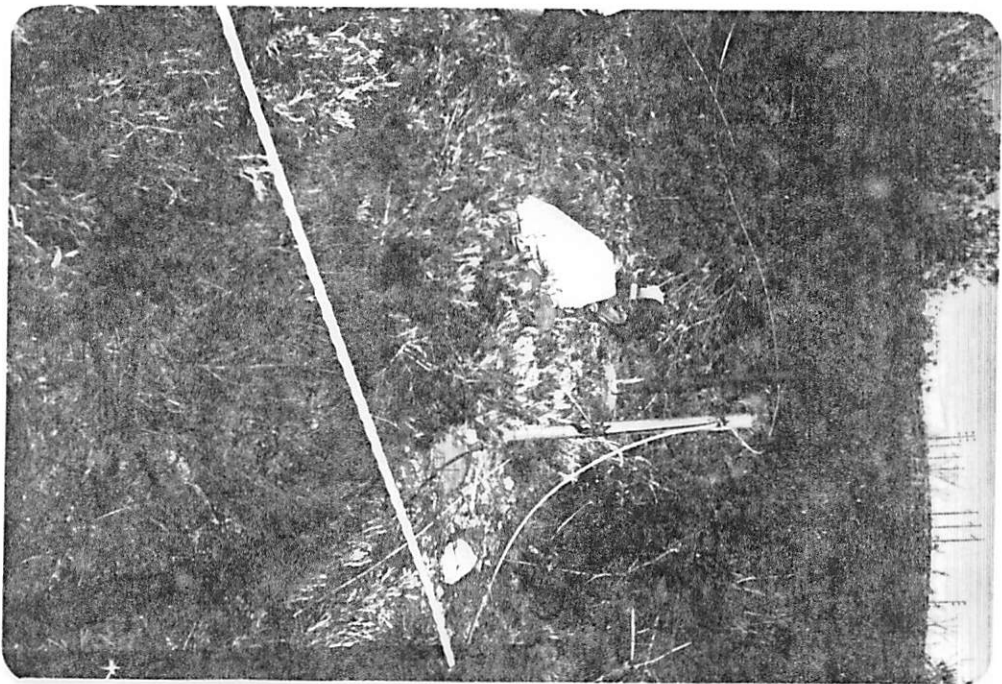


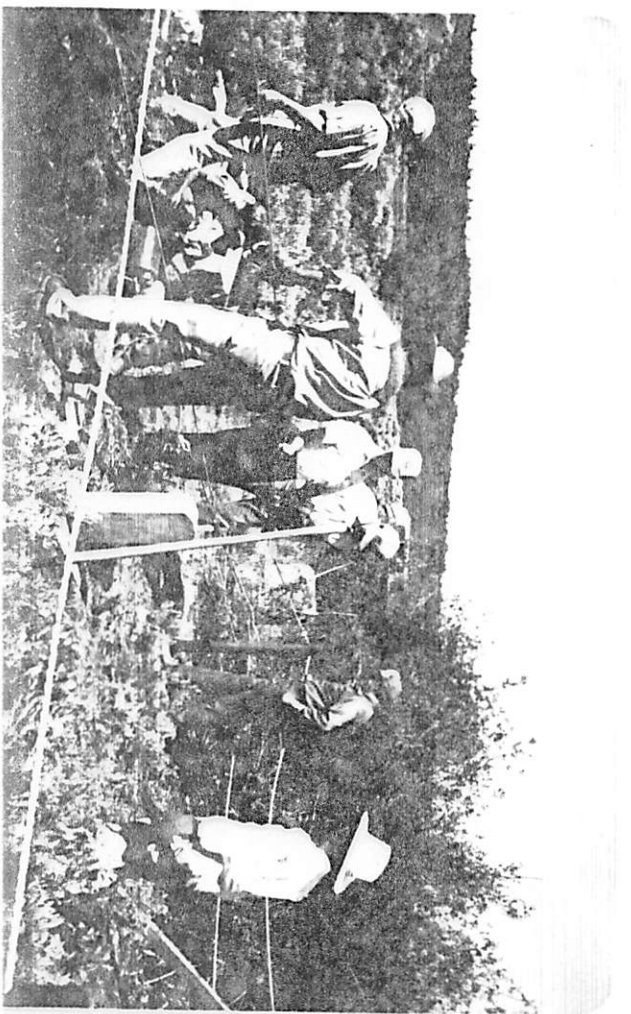
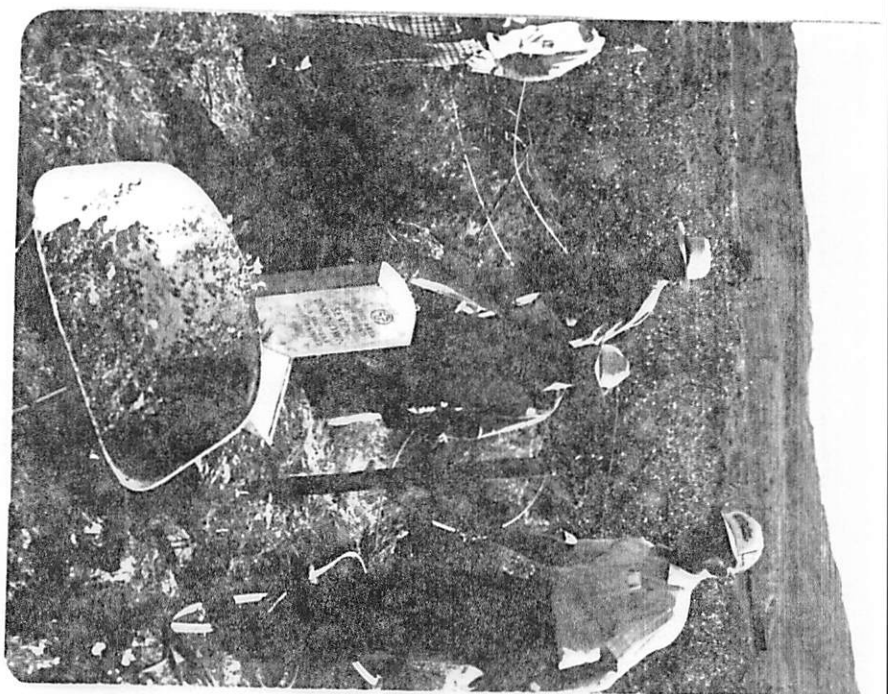
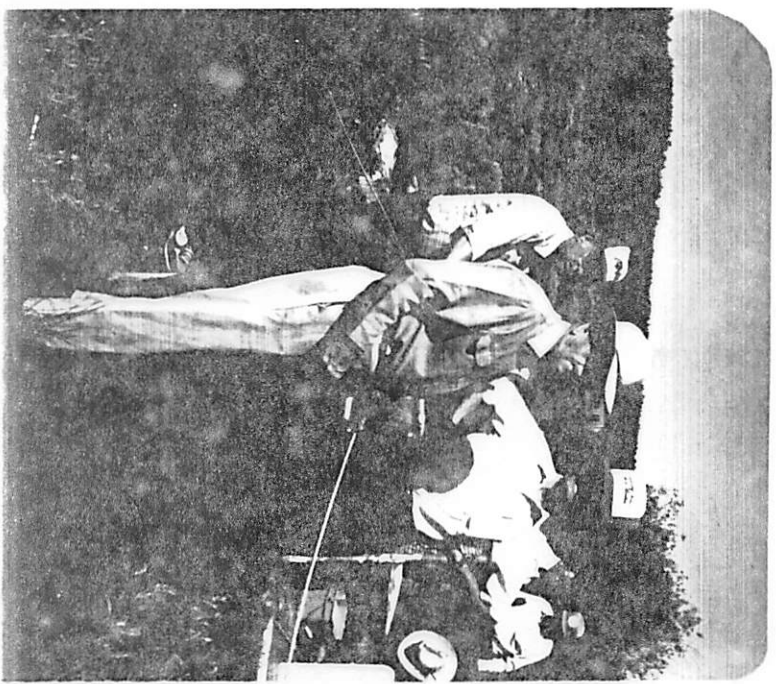
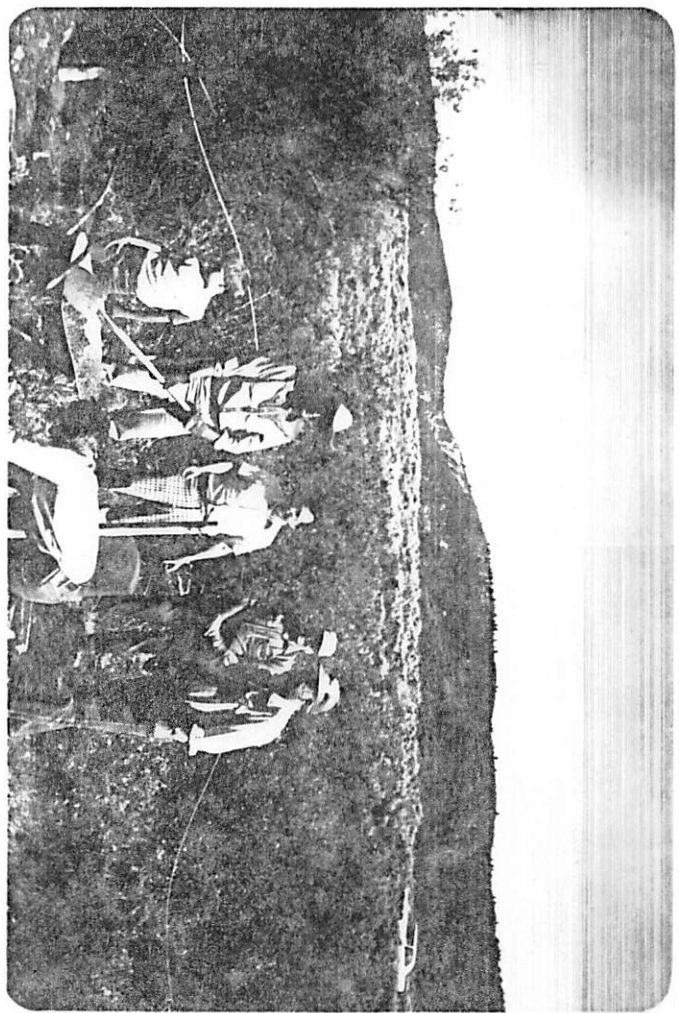




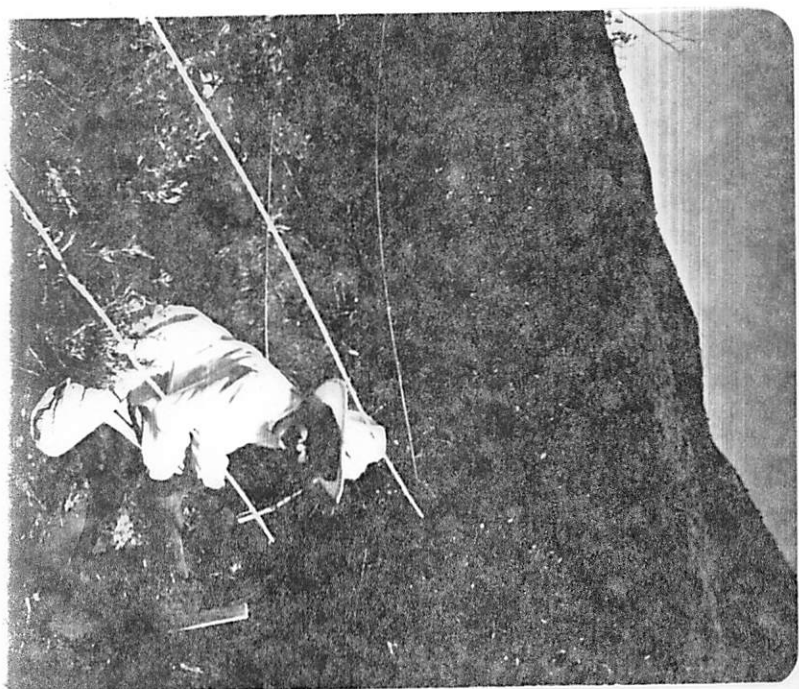
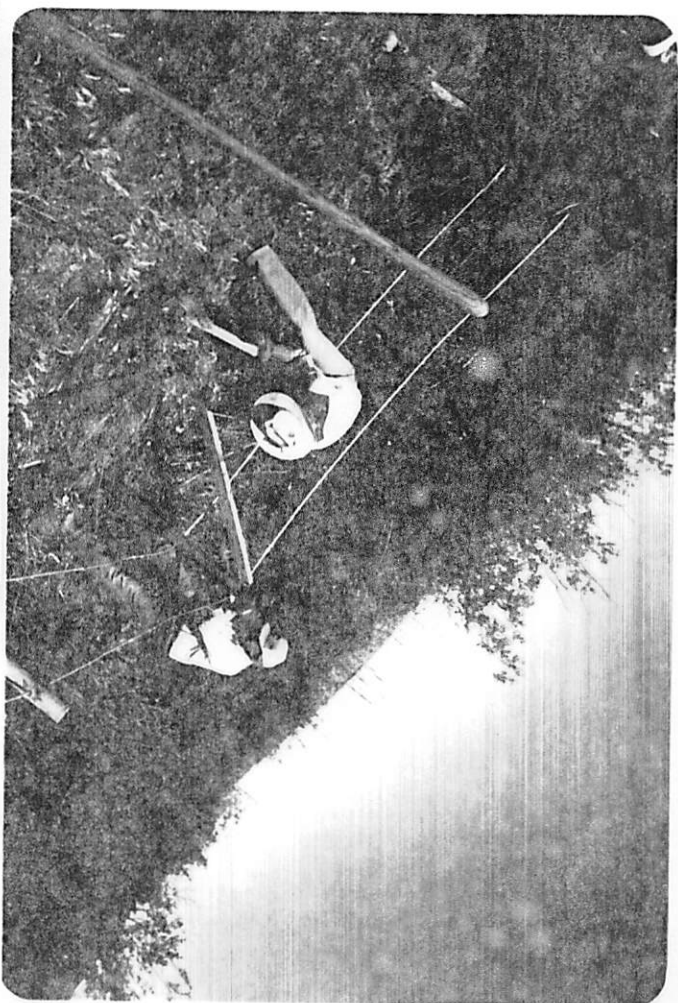


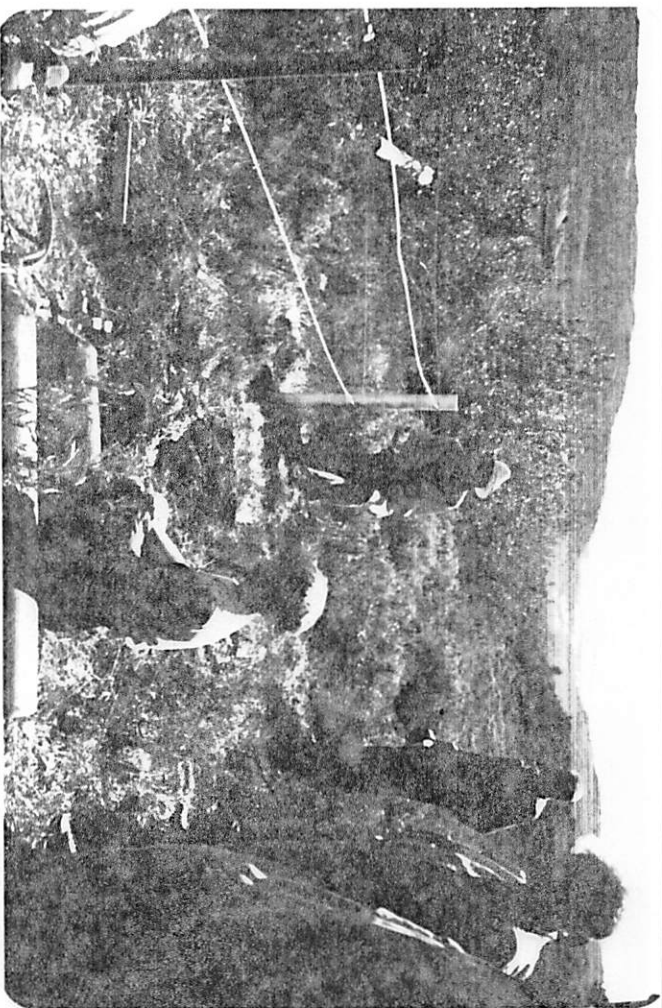




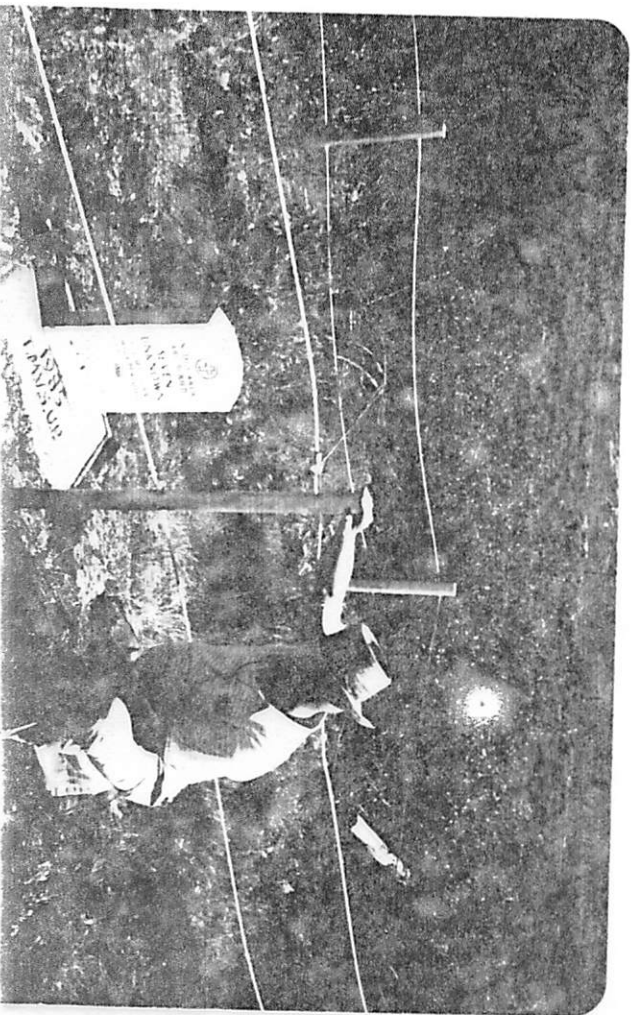
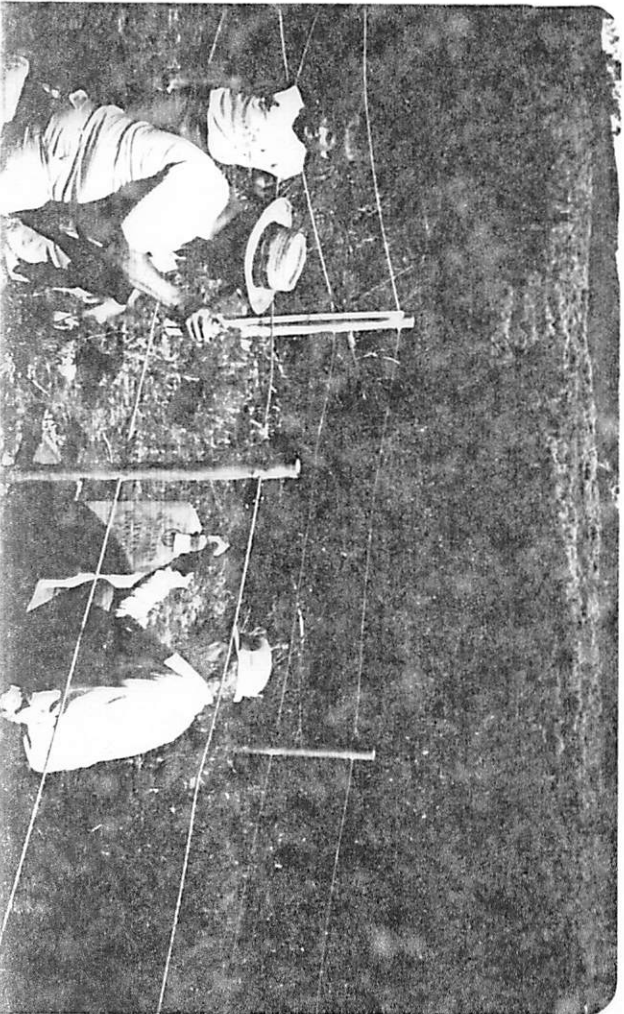
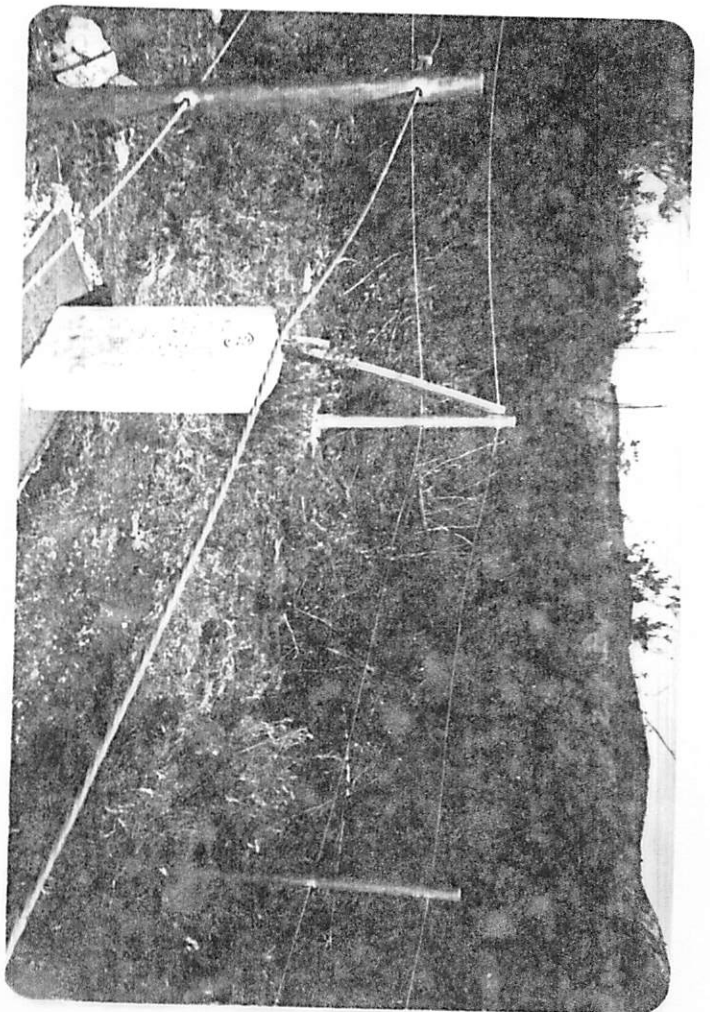
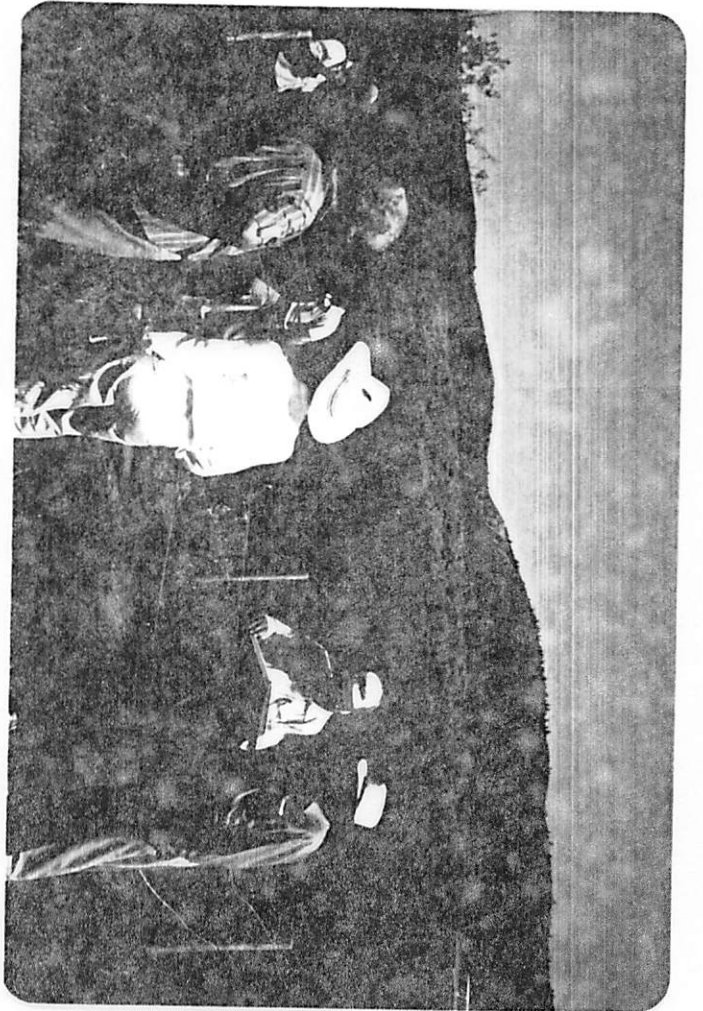


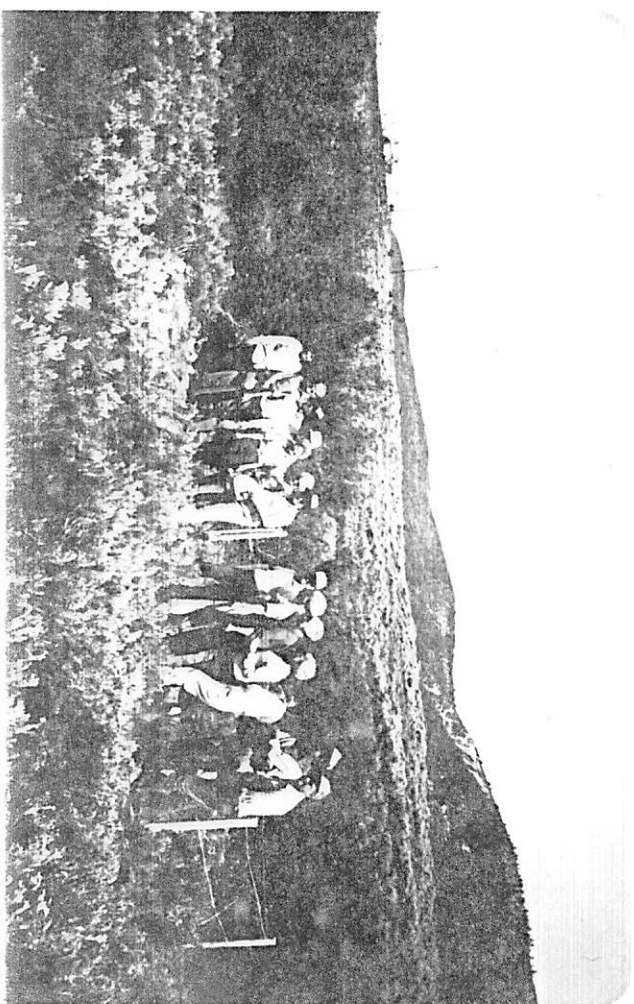
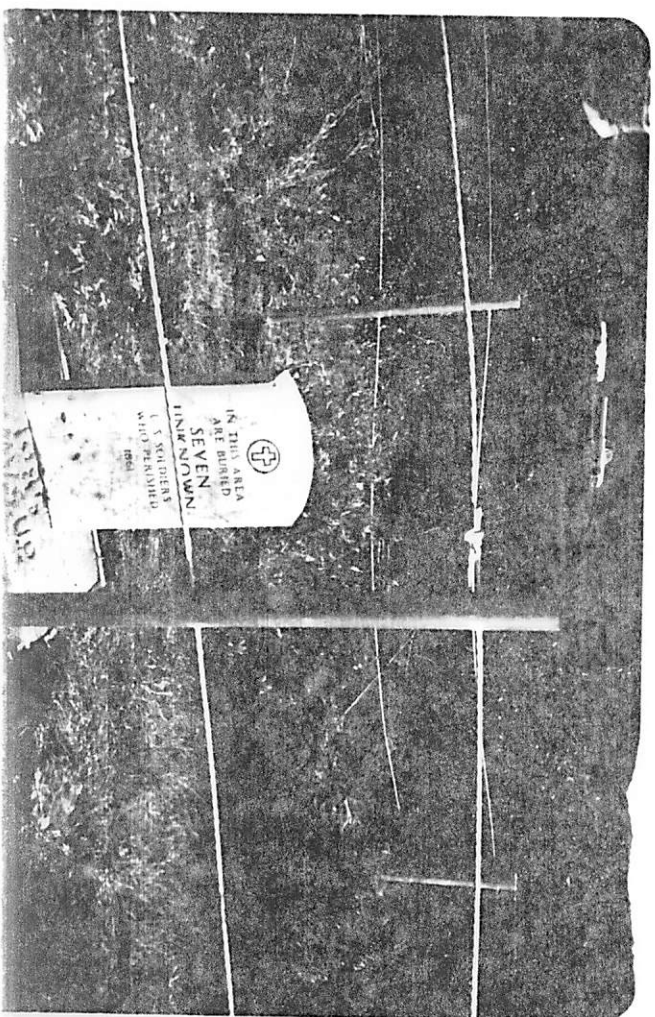
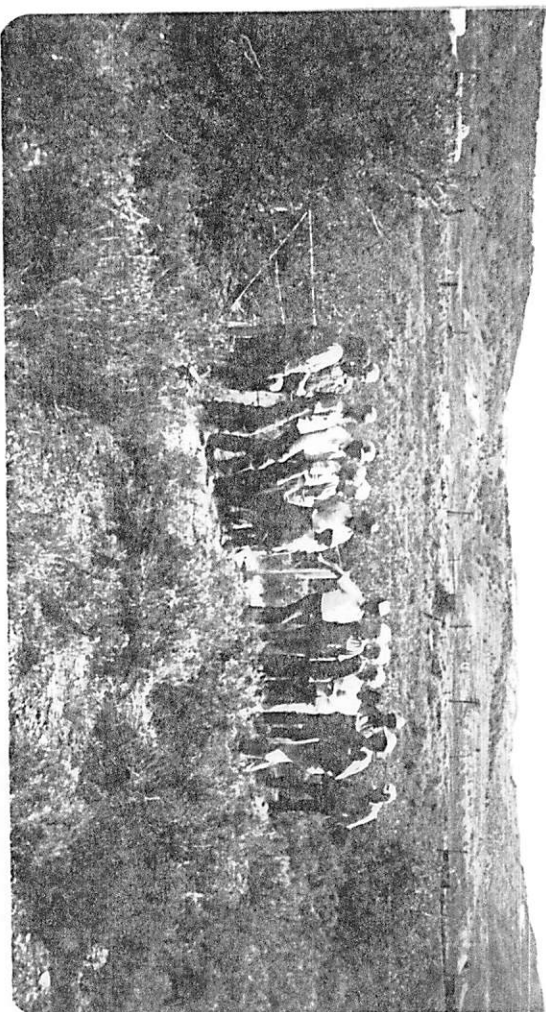
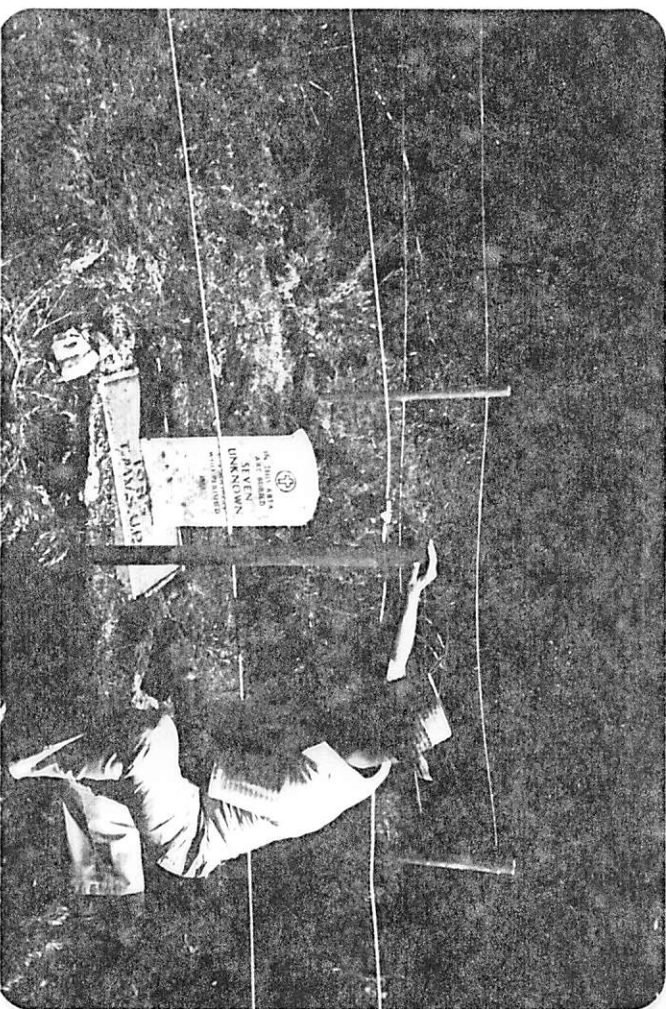




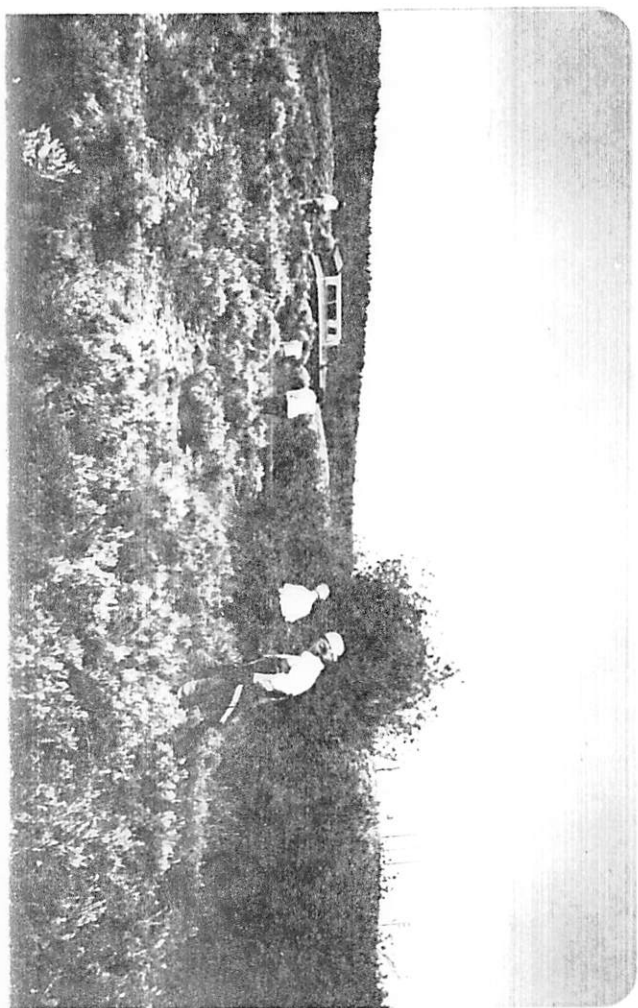
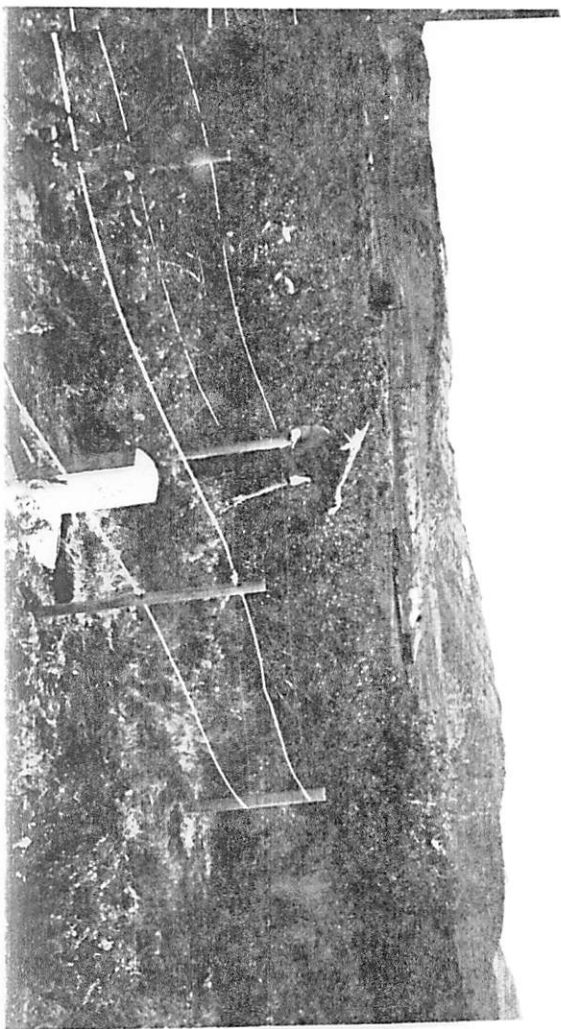
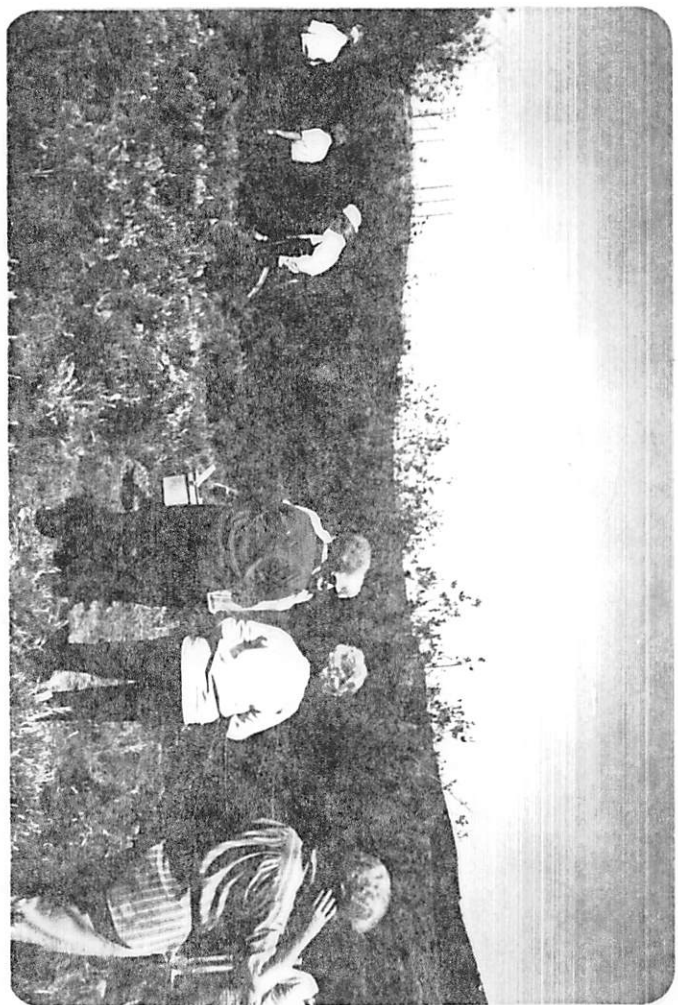
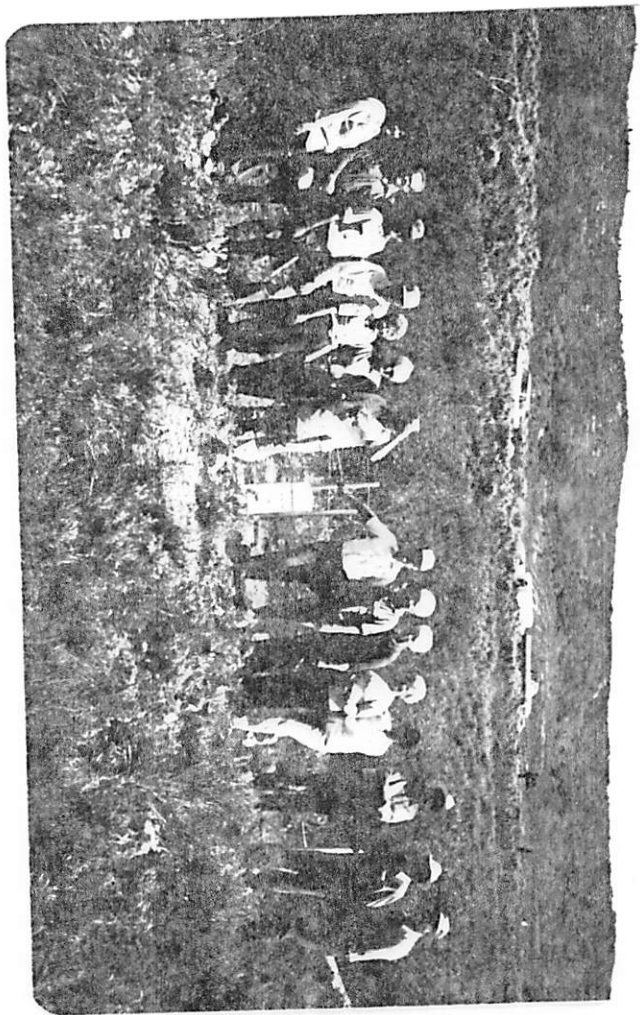














Wells president of the Council, and John Taylor speaker of the House.

## 1861

Utah was divided, and the western part organized into the Territory of Nevada. A large number of teams were sent to the Missouri river for the poor Saints. The U. S. soldiers stationed at Camp Floyd were withdrawn from Utah. The overland telegraph line was completed from the States via G. S. L. City to California. In the fall of the year a large number of people were called from the middle and northern counties of Utah Territory to settle in southern Utah, on the Rio Virgen and Santa Clara. The city of St. George and the towns on the upper Rio Virgen were located and the resources of the country rapidly developed. A missionary field was opened in Holland.

**January.** *Tues. 1.*—The 13th Ward assembly rooms in G. S. L. City were dedicated.

*Thurs. 3.*—Capt. David R. Evans died at Brigham City, Box Elder Co.

*Sat. 19.*—The Utah legislature adjourned.

*Tues. 29.*—Wm. S. Champlin, a survivor of the Haun's Mill massacre, died at Lehi, Utah Co.

**February.**—The 62nd quorum of Seventy was organized at G. S. L. City, with James F. Cleary, Wm. L. Brundage, Richard Golightly, Francis Platt, Henry W. Naisbitt, J. D. Ross and Claude Clive presidents.

*Sat. 2.*—A band of thieving Indians (Goshutes) were taken prisoners by a posse of men, near Grantsville, Tooele Co., but a few days later they escaped, after shooting one of the guard.

*Wed. 6.*—By order of the commander the military post of Camp Floyd changed name to Fort Crittenden. Secretary of War John B. Floyd, after whom the camp originally was named, had allied himself with the South against the Union.

**March.** *Fri. 1.*—A branch of the Church was organized at Deseret, Millard Co., Utah, with Jacob Croft as president.

*Sat. 2.*—A bill, providing for the organization of Nevada Territory out of the western portion of Utah, was approved by President James Buchanan.

*Mon. 4.*—A branch of the Church was organized in Round Valley (now Scipio), Millard Co., Utah, with B. H. Johnson as president.

**April.** *Sat. 6.*—On this and the following day the 31st annual conference of the Church was held in G. S. L. City.

*Sun. 14.*—Logan, Cache Co., was divided into four wards, with Benjamin M. Lewis, Henry Ballard, John B. Thatcher and Thos. X. Smith as Bishops, respectively.

*Tues. 16.*—The packet ship *Manchester* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 380 Saints, under the direction of Claudius V. Spencer. They arrived at New York May 18th.

*Tues. 23.*—The clipper ship *Underwriter* sailed from Liverpool, with 624 Saints, under the presidency of Milo Andrus, Homer Duncan and Charles William Penrose. The company arrived at New York May 22nd, and at Florence June 2nd.

From the 23rd to the 31st of this month upwards of two hundred Church wagons, with four yoke of cattle to each, carrying 150,000 pounds of flour, left G. S. L. Valley for the Missouri river to bring in the poor. They traveled in four companies under Capt. Joseph W. Young, Ira Eldredge, Joseph Horne and John R. Murdock.

*Mon. 29.*—Elder Reynolds Cahoon died at South Cottonwood, G. S. L. Co., of dropsy.

*May. Wed. 15.*—Pres. Brigham Young and others left G. S. L. City on a trip to the southern settlements, from which they returned June 8th. A little later the President visited Cache Valley.

*Thurs. 16.*—The packet ship *Monarch of the Sea* sailed from Liverpool, with 955 Saints of various nationalities, under the direction of Jabez Woodard, H. O. Hansen and Niels Wilhelmsen. The company arrived in New York June 19th.

*Fri. 17.*—Gov. Alfred Cumming and wife left G. S. L. City, quietly, for the States.

**July.**—The rest of the army at Camp Floyd, or Fort Crittenden, was ordered to the States. In consequence of this, government property and outfit at Camp Floyd was sold at extraordinarily low prices. It was estimated that \$4,000,000 worth of goods was sold for \$100,000.

**August.** *Mon. 5.*—Paul A. Schettler and A. W. Van der Woude arrived as missionaries in Rotterdam, Holland. After laboring several months, they succeeded in organizing a branch of the Church of 14 members.

*Fri. 16.*—The first company of immigrating Saints of the season, which had left Florence May 29th, under Capt. David H. Cannon's charge, arrived in G. S. L. City. The company consisted of 225 persons, with 57 wagons.

**September.** *Mon. 2.*—A company of settlers left G. S. L. City for the Uintah country, intending to locate a settlement, in which, however, they did not succeed.

*Fri. 6.*—Apostles Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow arrived in G. S. L. City from a mission of gathering the poor Saints in the Eastern States.

*Thurs. 12.*—Captains Milo Andrus and John R. Murdock arrived in G. S. L. City with their respective companies of immigrants.

*Fri. 13.*—Captains Joseph Horne and Homer Duncan arrived in G. S. L. City with their companies of immigrants. Horne's company left Florence July 1st.

*Sun. 15.*—Capt. Ira Eldredge's train of immigrants arrived in G. S. L. City, having left Florence June 30th.

*Sat. 21.*—Wm. Cockerott, the murderer of Robert Brown, was executed in G. S. L. City.

*Sun. 22.*—Capt. Samuel A. Woolley arrived in G. S. L. City, with his company of immigrants, mostly Scandinavians.

*Mon. 23.*—The last Church train of the season arrived in G. S. L. City, under the direction of Capt. Ansel P. Harmon.

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York harbor May 29th and at Florence June 9th. Between forty and fifty children died of measles on board the ship.

*Mon. 21.*—The ship *Athenia* sailed from Hamburg, Germany, with 484 Scandinavian Saints, under the direction of Ola N. Liljenquist. The company arrived at New York June 6th and at Florence June 19th.

*Wed. 23.*—The ship *John J. Boyd* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 701 Saints, under the direction of James S. Brown; it arrived at New York June 1st.

*Mon. 28.*—The Indians having destroyed the mail stations between Fort Bridger and North Platte, burned the coaches and mail bags, killed the drivers and stolen the stock. Adjutant-General L. Thomas, at Washington, D. C., made a call upon Pres. Brigham Young for a company of cavalry to protect the mail route.

**May.**—Two hundred and sixty-two wagons, 293 men, 2,880 oxen and 143,315 pounds of flour were sent from Utah to assist the poor of the immigration across the plains and mountains. They traveled in six companies under Captains Horton D. Haight, Henry W. Miller, Homer Duncan, Joseph Horne, John R. Murdock and Ansel P. Harmon.

*Col. Patrick Edward Connor* was ordered to Utah with California volunteers. In July they took up their line of march.

*Thurs. 1.*—In obedience to the call of L. Thomas, a company of cavalry, numbering about one hundred men, left G. S. L. City for Independence Rock, under Capt. Lot Smith's command.

*Tues. 6.*—The ship *Manchester* sailed from Liverpool, with 376 Saints, under the direction of John D. T. McAllister; it arrived at New York June 12th.

*Wed. 14.*—The ship *Wm. Tapscott* sailed from Liverpool, with 808 Saints, under the direction of Wm. Gibson, John Clark and Francis M. Lyman. It arrived safely at New York.

*Thurs. 15.*—The ship *Windermere* sailed from Havre, France, with 109 Swiss and French Saints, under the direction of Serge L. Ballif, bound for Utah via New York.

*Sun. 18.*—The packet ship *Antarctic* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 38 Saints, under the charge of Wm. C. Moody.

**June.** *Tues. 3.*—The anti-bigamy bill was passed by the U. S. Senate, considerably amended. The House afterwards concurred in the amendments.

*Mon. 9.*—Delegate John M. Bernhisel presented the constitution of the State of Des-

the accompanying memorial, in House of Representatives. On the Vice-President presented the the Senate.

*12.*—An expedition, or marshal's ler Robert T. Burton, left G. S. L. the purpose of arresting Joseph d others, encamped on the Weber little below the mouth of the

*12.*—The Saints at Harrisburg, on Co., Utah, were organized anch of the Church, with James president.

—The expedition, under Capt. Burton, which had been joined rom the settlements in Davis

County, arrived before Morris' Camp, on the Weber; and as the Morrisites refused to surrender, fire was opened on the camp, with fatal effect.

*Sun. 15.*—Joseph Morris, John Banks, and others were killed and the Morrisites taken prisoners.

*Mon. 16.*—The Morrisites were brought to G. S. L. City.

*Wed. 18.*—The Morrisite prisoners were on trial in G. S. L. City; some of them were fined and others admitted to bail.

*Fri. 20.*—President Abraham Lincoln approved the act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the Territories.

**July.**—Much property, including a great number of bridges, was destroyed in Utah by floods.

—Apostle George Q. Cannon succeeded Apostles Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich in the presidency of the European mission. Jacob G. Bigler had temporary charge of the mission during the absence of Elder Cannon.

*Fri. 4.*—Utah showed its loyalty to the Union by celebrating Independence day in grand style, while the rebellion was in progress in the East.

—John A. Ray died at Fillmore, Millard Co.

*Mon. 7.*—Stephen S. Harding, Utah's fourth governor, arrived in G. S. L. City. He had been appointed to the governorship March 31st.

—Florence, Neb., where thousands of Saints were camped, was visited by a terrible storm, during which two brethren were killed by lightning, and Joseph W. Young was severely hurt.

*Tues. 8.*—The anti-bigamy law was approved by President Lincoln.

*Fri. 11.*—Associate Justices Chas B. Waite and Thos. J. Drake arrived in G. S. L. City.

*Fri. 25.*—Donald McNichols, a member of Captain Lot Smith's expedition, was drowned in Lewis Fork, about ten miles below the Three Tetons, Oregon (now Idaho), while pursuing a band of thieving Indians.

**August.** *Fri. 29.*—Capt. Lewis Brunson's ox-train, which had left Florence June 17th with 212 Saints and 48 wagons, arrived in G. S. L. City.

**September.**—The first number of *Die Reform*, a monthly periodical published in the interest of the Church in the German language, was issued by John L. Smith, at Geneva, Switzerland.

*Mon. 1.*—Pres. Brigham Young and a



company of Elders left G. S. L. City on a visit to southern Utah, from which they returned on the 25th. Later in the season the President visited the northern settlements.

*Tues. 9.* Col. Patrick E. Connor arrived in G. S. L. City, his company of volunteers remaining in Ruby Valley, Nevada.

*Tues. 16.*—Apostle Amasa M. Lyman, and Charles C. Rich, accompanied by other Elders, arrived in G. S. L. City, from their missions to Europe.

*Sep 18-2* *Tues. 23.* The independent companies of Scandinavian Saints, under the direction of Captains Christian A. Madsen and Ola N. Liljenquist, which had left Florence July 14th, with about five hundred immigrants and eighty wagons, arrived in G. S. L. City.

*Wed. 24.*—Capt. Homer Duncan's Church train (first), which had left Florence July 22nd, arrived in G. S. L. City. This train had made the round trip from the Valley to Florence and back in 130 days.

*Fri. 26.*—Capt. James Watcham's independent company of immigrants arrived in G. S. L. City.

*Sat. 27.*—Capt. John R. Murdock's Church train (second), which had left Florence July 24th, with 65 wagons and about seven hundred immigrants arrived in G. S. L. City.

*October. — Wed. 1.*—Capt. Joseph Horne's Church train (third), which had left Florence July 20th, with about five hundred and seventy souls and 52 wagons, arrived in G. S. L. City.

*Thurs. 2.*—Capt. James S. Brown's independent company (third), which had left Florence July 23th, with 46 wagons and about two hundred immigrants, arrived in G. S. L. City.

*Sun. 5.*—Capt. Ansel P. Harmon's Church train (fourth) arrived in G. S. L. City, with about five hundred immigrants. About fifteen children died of measles, on the plains.

*Thurs. 16.*—Capt. Isaac A. Canfield's independent company of immigrants arrived in G. S. L. City, having been eleven weeks on the journey from Florence.

*Fri. 17.*—Capt. Henry W. Miller's Church train (fifth), which had left Florence Aug. 8th, with sixty wagons and about six hundred and sixty-five immigrants, arrived in G. S. L. City. The company had suffered considerably from sickness, and about twenty-eight persons died on the journey.

—Col. Patrick E. Connor's command of 750 California volunteers arrived at Ft. Crittenden, Cedar Valley, and on the following day marched to the Jordan river.

*Sun. 19.*—Capt. Horton D. Haight's Church train (sixth), in which there were about six hundred and fifty immigrants, arrived in G. S. L. City. Thirty persons died on the journey.

*Mon. 20.*—Col. Patrick E. Connor arrived in G. S. L. City with his command, and on the 22nd he located Camp Douglas, about three miles east of the city.

*Wed. 22.*—Capt. Wm. H. Dame's Church freight train, the last of the season, arrived in G. S. L. City.

*November. Sat. 15.*—The 65th quorum of Seventy was organized at G. S. L. City,

with John L. Dunyon, Thos. C. Armstrong, Jens. C. A. Weibye, Henry W. Brizzee, Gustaf A. Ohlson, Edward W. Tullidge and Jens Hansen as presidents.

*Fri. 21.*—The 66th quorum of Seventy was organized at Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete Co., with Levi B. Reynolds as one of the presidents.

*Fri. 28.*—The 68th quorum of Seventy was organized at Lehi, Utah Co., with John Brown, John R. Moyle, Wm. S. S. Willes, Orice C. Murdock, John C. Naegle, John R. Murdock and Israel Evans as presidents.

*Sat. 29.*—The 67th quorum of Seventy was organized at American Fork, Utah Co., with Samuel Mulliner, Stephen Chipman, Thomas Barrett, Washburne Chipman, Lewis Harvey, Calvin Moore and Wm. F. Reynolds as presidents.

*December. Mon. 8.*—The Utah legislature (12th annual session) convened in G. S. L. City, and organized by electing Daniel H. Wells president of the Council, and Orson Pratt speaker of the House.

*Wed. 10.*—Gov. Harding, who proved to be a bitter enemy to the people of Utah, delivered a very insulting message to the territorial legislature.

*Fri. 19.*—Joseph B. Haws, one of the early members of the Church, died at Spanish Fork, Utah Co.

—Elder Gustav Pegua, who labored as a missionary in Hamburg, Germany, was arrested and the following day banished from that city.

## 1863.

This year Sevier Valley, Utah, was settled at Richfield and Monroe. The Shoshone Indians were defeated on Bear river by Col. Connor's troops. Nearly four hundred wagons were sent to the Missouri river after the poor. In the fall Bear Lake Valley was settled by Apostle Charles C. Rich and others who founded Paris (now in Bear Lake Co., Idaho).

*January. — Fri. 16.*—The Utah legislature adjourned without being able to accomplish much, as Gov. Harding vetoed nearly all the bills.

*Thurs. 29.*—Col. Patrick E. Connor, with about two hundred troops, defeated a band of Shoshone Indians, numbering over four hundred, in a ravine on Beaver creek, near Bear River, 12 miles north of Franklin. About sixteen soldiers and some two hundred and twenty-five Indians were killed, including the chiefs Bear Hunter and Lehi. The savages were entirely defeated. This is known in history as the battle of Bear river.

*February. Sun. 15.*—Elder Nathaniel V. Jones, sen., died in G. S. L. City.

*March.*—The bitter feelings existing between the troops at Camp Douglas and the citizens of G. S. L. City came near terminating in a collision.

*Tues. 3.*—A large mass-meeting was held in the Tabernacle, G. S. L. City, at which protests were entered against the infamous course pursued by Gov. Harding